

THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS OF THE DAY

SCRAPING OFF THE NAVAL BARNACLES

IT was discovered last spring that the cost of making a boat-tiller in an American navy-yard is from one to three dollars, whereas a good pick-handle of finished hickory can be bought in the open market for twenty cents, cut in half, and whittled into two excellent tillers, at ten cents each. Similarly, it costs \$500,000 to \$1,500,000 more to build a battle-ship in one of our navy-yards than in a private shipyard, and it takes us from one to two years longer to build a battle-ship than it takes England, Germany, or Japan. In short, the waste of time and money in our Navy is so appalling that Mr. George Kibbe Turner declares in the February *McClure's* that a navy could be run at an expense of \$40,000,000 a year less than ours that "could annihilate ours in a couple of hours' fighting."

These facts are not new to those familiar with naval affairs, but it is only recently that any adequate measures have been taken to reform matters. Secretary Newberry has been investigating for some time, and perfecting a plan of reorganization, but found himself superseded in this work by a Presidential commission so suddenly on Tuesday of last week that he got his first news of it from the press. The commission appointed by the President to investigate the shortcomings of the bureaucratic system and the inefficiencies of the navy-yards is headed by Paul Morton, formerly Secretary of the Navy, the other members being Justice Moody, also ex-Secretary of the Navy; Judge A. G. Dayton, formerly chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee, and Rear-Admirals S. B. Luce, A. T. Mahan, William M. Folger, Robley D. Evans, and William S. Cowles, all of whom are on the retired list. The unexpected appointment of this commission is not considered a slap at Secretary Newberry's scheme of reform, as the same men met in Washington two weeks previously and indorsed his plans. The real ground for surprise in the President's move, remarks the New York *Evening Post*, "is that he has left this great bit of reform work to the last six weeks of his seven years' Administration, when he, as an ex-Assistant Secretary of the Navy, has known for years how sadly wasteful and inefficient our naval administration has been."

The main point of Mr. Turner's article is that the navy-yards

are located and run more with an eye to political considerations than to naval efficiency, and he indicates Senator Hale, of Maine, chairman of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, as the head villain. No sooner was this widely circulated magazine out than Senator Hale introduced into the Senate the following resolution, which was unanimously agreed to at once:

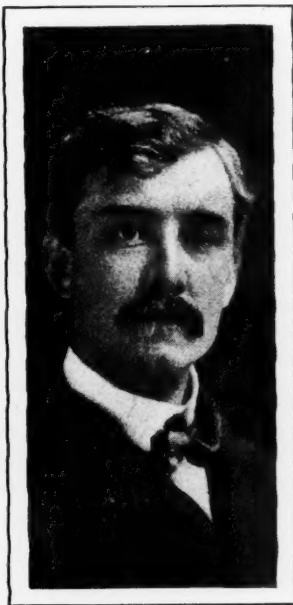
"Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs is authorized to inquire into the methods of expending in the Navy Department money appropriated by Congress for the naval establishment, and whether such expenditures are made in the most useful and economical manner, and whether the system under which the public business is conducted in navy-yards and naval stations and in the Navy Department in Washington is the best that can be attained, and whether any legislation by Congress is needed and is desirable to improve the administration of the Navy Department."

As this committee is supposed to be considering these questions all the time, and as Mr. Turner's contention is that their maladministration has caused all the trouble, the Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* remarks that the Hale resolution "is a mere formality" and "will result naturally in a white-washing of the whole affair," for the committee can hardly be expected to condemn itself.

Senator Hale's "home navy-yard" at Kittery, Me., near Portsmouth, is the first to receive Mr. Turner's acid test. This yard was closed by W. E. Chandler when he was Secretary of the Navy, but was reopened. Last spring Admiral Goodrich recommended that it be abandoned. It is on a narrow tidal river that "is something like Hell Gate, from a navigator's standpoint," and has cost \$10,000,000 for upkeep and development in the past ten years, without any return to speak of. The Naval Appropriation Bill now before Congress continues the appropriations for this yard. Some

\$13,000,000 have been spent on the Mare Island Navy-Yard, near San Francisco, including the cost of a fine dry dock, but unfortunately there is not enough depth of water to bring battle-ships up to it. Says Mr. Turner:

"We have gone along ten years now like this, since we started the new navy, and we have spent \$110,000,000 building and keeping up navy-yards according to the State's-rights principle of distributing the naval appropriations. We have twelve navy-yards—not counting other naval stations—apportioned between ten States,



GEORGE KIBBE TURNER.
Who declares that a better navy than ours
could be run on \$40,000,000 a year less.

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quite equally divided along 5,000 miles of sea-coast from Portsmouth, N. H., to Puget Sound, Wash. Five of them—including the best and biggest plant of all—haven't the principal thing a navy-yard is built for—that is, a dry dock big enough to hold the battle-ships we are now completing. Two of them have one fine dock apiece, which no battle-ship can reach at any tide; and three of them one costly dock apiece, cut off from the sea by shoal water which battle-ships can only cross at certain times in the tide; and

others they haunt the navy-yards, breeding valueless repair work. At least \$3,000,000 a year would be saved if a selected fleet of these craft were taken out into deep water and sunk."

The naval officers are not taking these criticisms with the meekness that their critics might desire. Mr. Herbert L. Satterlee, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, remarked sarcastically in the course of an after-dinner speech a few evenings ago:

"There are, of course, in the conning-towers of the monthly magazines and on the bridges of the studios persons who give the most accurate opinions on subjects concerning which there is the most diversified professional opinion. During all this time that the Navy finds criticism in its worst form, however, it is going about its business in a straightforward way, and I think the people will be satisfied with the result."

Upon reading Mr. Turner's striking article, the editor wrote to the Secretary of the Navy, asking his view of it. In reply Secretary Newberry declares that Mr. Turner has premised his statement "on an imaginary and impossible set of conditions," and "it is this which constitutes the essential fallacy of his deductions and makes his figures more startling than accurate." The Secretary elucidates his point by saying:

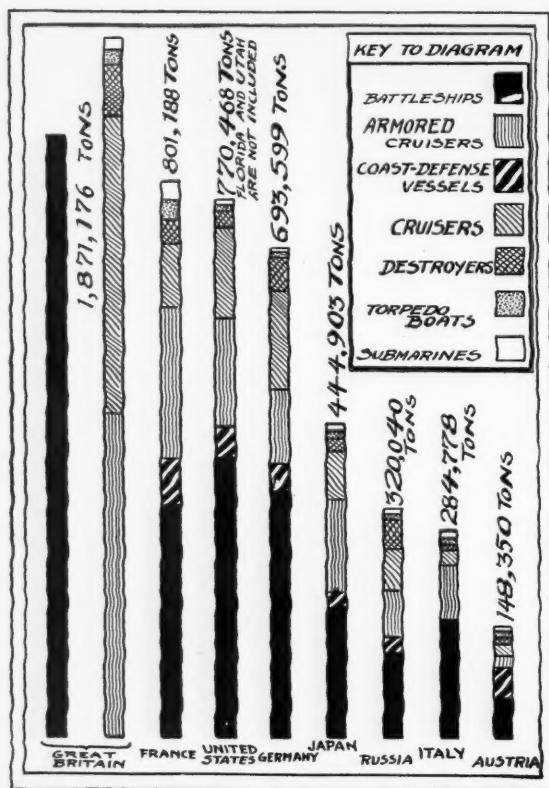
"It is as tho he asserted that the United States Steel Corporation might effect a great saving (as doubtless it could) if its present plant could be immediately discarded without loss and instantly rebuilt in accord with the latest developments of the art. Mr. Turner has imagined a navy consisting of what he considers the proper number of ships, built and equipped overnight, so that the very latest ideas are express in their construction, together with a supporting establishment consisting of what he considers the necessary number of repair-plants to take care of this ideal fleet. It is impossible to discuss statements put upon this basis or to make any detailed comment on them."

Of the inaccuracy of Mr. Turner's figures the Secretary remarks:

"He states that the Navy cost \$122,000,000 for the past year. In reality it cost about \$117,000,000—an error on his part of \$5,000,000. He calculates that for twenty *Dreadnoughts* it would cost \$15,000,000 yearly for maintenance and repairs. By all figures known to the Department, they would cost at least \$20,000,000—another error of \$5,000,000. Mr. Turner states that all but three stations on the Atlantic and one on the Pacific coast could be dispensed with and that the Yard force could be cut to less than 10 per cent. of the present strength, or about 3,000 men. He forgets, apparently, that Cavite, in the Philippines, as well as a west coast repair plant, must be maintained on the Pacific, and that the Washington Gun Factory, employing about 4,000 men, and which must be kept up, would more than absorb the number of men he allows for the whole establishment."

The force of marines are maintained, not to guard the navy-yards, but for use in case of war, and to speak of their expense as a waste is like speaking of the entire appropriation for the Army as a waste, since the Army is not used in time of peace. The ships and stations of the Navy "at the time of their authorization were the subject of careful investigation by the Department and full discussion by Congress," and the Secretary thinks these authorities fully as competent as a magazine writer who gives the matter "such brief study of naval conditions as afforded by his occupation as a special investigator for his magazine."

"The question for the country, therefore, and for its representative, the head of the Department, is not what might be done if a magician's wand could summon a complete organization, but what may best be done with that which has developed coincidentally with the art of making war. It must not be forgotten that naval warfare and the implements for waging it have absolutely changed during the period of less than two decades. It is common knowledge that ships have developed in size beyond the wildest forecasts of even a few years ago. The *Indiana*, 384 feet long and of 10,000 tons displacement, was a big ship in 1890, when she was authorized. Battle-ships now being talked of are 535 feet long and of 26,000 tons displacement. Docks that were thought ample for the needs of all time and harbors with a corresponding depth of approach have become inadequate. There are still docks and approaches



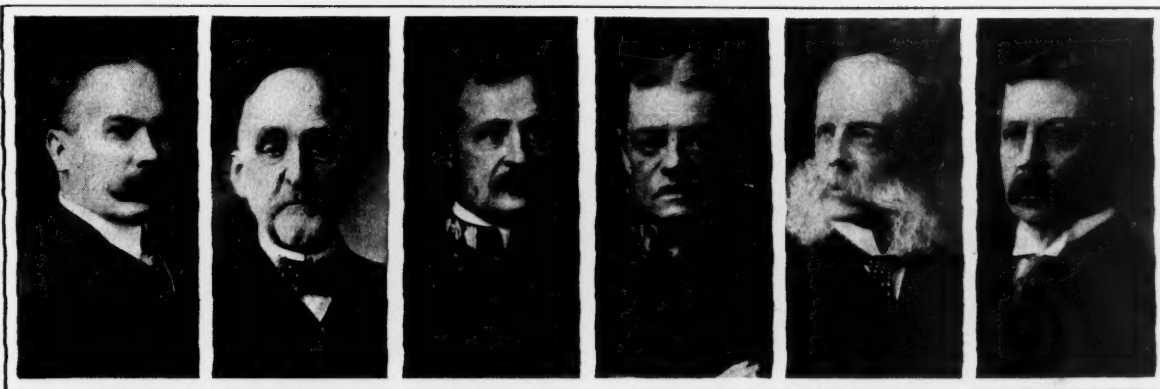
COMPARATIVE NAVAL STRENGTH OF THE POWERS.
Showing the tonnage of the ships built and building in each navy.
From a diagram in the report of the House Naval Committee.

which, if they were water-logged in time of war, they could not cross at all.

"From a military standpoint this is about as bad as it could be. If war should break out to-morrow, there would be no place in the United States where a fleet of modern ships could be repaired after a naval battle. The fortunes of a great war might depend on this fact. But much worse than that, there is no probability, from present appearances, that we shall have this first necessity of a shore plant in the next ten years. The State's-rights navy-yards will absorb all the money Congress can give them for an indefinite period. They are always approaching completion, but they will never be completed—as any one who has seen their plants knows well. In the mean while, the great New-York yard—a plant inventorying close to \$30,000,000; more than the two largest private ship-building plants in the United States together—stands without one dry dock capable of holding the *Dreadnought* battle-ships which will from this time on form the nucleus of our fleet. The only two docks which will hold other battle-ships are in bad condition, one-exceedingly bad."

Another source of naval waste is the construction and maintenance of many small war craft that would be useless in war. The writer says on this point:

"We have in commission now—outside of torpedo-boats and colliers—some one hundred and ten vessels. Of these, according to the most generous estimate, not more than thirty would be of the slightest consequence in a naval battle. Of the remaining eighty vessels, at least one-third could be dispensed with. They are not only a useless expense for maintenance, but more than any



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PAUL MORTON.

A. T. MAHAN.

W. S. COWLES.

R. D. EVANS.

S. B. LUCE.

W. H. MOODY.

The two other members of this commission are Judge A. G. Dayton and Rear-Admiral W. M. Folger.

THE NAVAL-REFORM COMMISSION.

able to take our heaviest vessels when needed, tho Mr. Turner does not emphasize this fact, and larger docks are building. If our naturally shallow harbors must be dredged for the men-of-war of the future, the work will be demanded by our merchantmen sooner than by the battle-ships, for the former are outstripping even their protectors in increased size and draft."

Secretary Newberry calls attention to the radical consolidation at the navy-yards that has already obviated much of the criticism, and points out that many of the Government's manufacturing-plants, such as the gun factory and the powder factory, were built "to escape the exactions of trusts" and to do their work "under the immediate supervision of trained ordnance experts." Other navies have suffered no less than ours by the rapid development of battle-ships that have made old methods and machinery useless. Finally:

"The United States has always been abreast of the best current practise in naval development with the material provided it, as its record afloat in peace and war abundantly testifies, as well as a comparison of the efficiency of its fleet at the present time with those of other Powers. Ship for ship it stands second to none. If this result has been achieved by the naval establishment as a whole (for the fighting ship is the final expression of its concerted effort), is it not logical to assume, as I have proved to my own critical satisfaction, that, aside from the relatively small defects in administration which crop up and have to be eradicated with changing times in all great concerns alike, the Navy is provided for by Congress and administered by its subordinate officials with conscientious regard for the public interest?"

THE ATTACK ON DR. WILEY

NO little stir has been created by the fact that the results of the "poison-squad" experiments with benzoate of soda as a preservative of foods, made by Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, have been squarely contradicted by a Referee Board which finds that benzoic acid and its derivatives are not harmful. Quite naturally after the famous "poison-squad" experiments of the Government's Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry were published those manufacturers who used the preservatives set to work to discredit the conclusions. They complained to President Roosevelt, who consented to the appointment of the Referee Board, consisting of Dr. Ira Remsen, president of Johns Hopkins University; Russell H. Chittenden, director of the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale; John H. Long, professor of chemistry in the Medical School of Northwestern University; C. A. Herter, professor of physiological chemistry in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York; and Alonzo E. Taylor, professor of pathology in the University of California.

This board is unanimous in finding against the results of Dr. Wiley, with the exception of Dr. Taylor, who is abroad and did

not participate in the investigation of benzoate of soda. Three separate "poison-squad" tests were made by them at separate institutions covering four months—those of Dr. Wiley covered nearly a year. Their report may be briefly summarized:

"First—Sodium benzoate in small doses (under 0.5 gram per day), mixt with the food, is without deleterious or poisonous action, and is not injurious to health.

"Second—Sodium benzoate in large doses (up to 4 grams per day), mixt with the food, has not been found to exert any deleterious effect on the general health nor to act as a poison in the general acceptation of the term. In some directions there were slight modifications in certain physiological processes, the exact significance of which modifications is not known.

"Third—The admixture of sodium benzoate with food in small or large doses has not been found injuriously to affect or impair the quality or nutritive value of such food."

Dr. Wiley, on the other hand, had found that "from a careful study of the data in individual cases and of the summaries of the results it is evident that the administration of benzoic acid, either as such or in the form of benzoate of soda, is highly objectionable and produces a very serious disturbance of the metabolic functions, attended with injury to digestion and health."

Since the finding on the other side he has maintained almost complete silence; not so his commentators. Support has come from those interested and well qualified to know, that is, the sellers (not the manufacturers). At a recent meeting sixty members of the New York Wholesale Grocers' Association declared that they were opposed to the attempts "to weaken the usefulness and power of the Pure Food Law." And further:

"While we do not altogether agree with some of the positions taken by Dr. Wiley, in his rulings under the Pure Food Law, we recognize in him a man of unassailable honesty and integrity, of unflinching tenacity of purpose for the public good, and one of the chief champions of the cause of pure and unadulterated goods, for the people. We place ourselves on record as desiring that such attacks on Dr. Wiley totally fail of their purpose, and that if there be cause for criticisms of the present system of food control by the Federal authorities they should and can be corrected logically and calmly rather than through personal assault and abuse of an official."

A few days later a new Association for the Promotion of Purity in Food Products was formed in New York whose stand was even more advanced than that of the wholesale grocers. After pointing out that certain reactionary interests originally opposed to the Pure Food Law "are now in opposition to its enforcement," this association said:

"So long as any of the food-product industries are permitted to use artificial preservatives and coloring matters, or other injurious and doubtful adulterants in foods, and unwholesome raw materials

and practises in food preparation, the legitimate trade must bear a part of the disgrace which these adulterations bring upon the whole food-producing industry. The final success of an organized opposition to those provisions of the law here referred to will not

ingredients of the package will insure the food reaching the consumer in a healthful condition or prevent it from deteriorating on his hands."

Most of the editors seem in doubt which side to believe and resort to a non-committal attitude, concluding, however, as the *New York Times* does:

"Dr. Wiley may or may not have been mistaken on the one trivial question of benzoate of soda. At worst he only gave the public instead of the manufacturers the benefit of the doubt, and while that is the blackest of crimes in the eyes of his enemies, the public itself will take a different view of his course."

"Dr. Wiley has not been discredited," says the *New York Evening Post*:

"Preservatives must be forbidden whenever it can be shown that they are used to make unwholesome food presentable. Benzoic acid and some derivatives are, to be sure, sometimes used in the preparation of good foods; but it is not for this that the canning factories love them. They would like to market stale meat, decayed fruit, and half-cooked provender. And if they can turn the public off the scent of these by keeping our thoughts on the preservative instead of on the stuff preserved, they will soon be paying higher dividends."

THE "WIRELESS" ROBBING THE SEA OF ITS TERRORS

ELEVEN years ago, when *La Bourgogne* sank after a collision off Sable Island, carrying more than five hundred persons to the bottom, two days elapsed before a few survivors reached shore in a small boat with the first news of the disaster. A few days ago, when the *Florida* rammed the *Republic* in a blind fog off Nantucket, in ten minutes' time the *Republic's* "wireless" operator had sent out "the ambulance call of the sea," and soon from all quarters within a two-hundred-mile radius ships were groping their way through the fog to the rescue, and each step of the hidden drama was being reported to an anxious country. Altho the thirty-eight hours which elapsed between the time of the collision and the sinking of the *Republic* were crowded with incident and suspense, no lives were lost except those of the three sailors and three passengers killed by the first impact. "It is the most reassuring of all ocean disasters," remarks the *Springfield Republican*, while on every side the result is declared a triumph



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CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF CHEMISTRY AT WORK.

Dr. Wiley, in his experiments and rulings on the purity of foods, "has given the public, instead of the manufacturer, the benefit of the doubt."

only cause in itself irreparable injury to the reputation and standing of the legitimate food-producing interests of the country, but will tend to cause a great industry to revert to the deplorable state existing prior to the enactment of a national food law, to its great disparagement both at home and abroad."

Whatever its attitude on the benzoate-of-soda question, the press seem pretty nearly agreed that Dr. Wiley should stay where he is, an example being *The Medical Record* which says:

"This is only a small part of the pure-food crusade, and the immense good that Dr. Wiley has done and is doing should not be nullified by his mistaken zeal in one direction. The country is under a debt of gratitude to him for what he has accomplished, and it would be nothing short of a calamity were his services to be lost merely because he occasionally falls short of perfection."

The *Washington Post* makes this argument for the preservative:

"Those manufacturers who have used benzoate of soda in their prepared foods claim that it is absolutely necessary as a preservative of certain foods which are naturally inclined to deteriorate. They have further claimed, and produced figures in substantiation of their statement, that since the pure-food laws prohibited the use of preservatives in the manufacture of prepared foods, ptomain poisoning has greatly increased. In some States it is alleged that the increase has been more than 300 per cent. . . . Only some non-deleterious preservative mixt with the



CAPTAINS COURAGEOUS.

On the left is Captain Sealby, of the *Republic*, who stayed with his ship until it sank, and after half an hour in the water was picked up by the aid of searchlights. In the center is Captain Ranson, of the *Baltic*, who brought to port the passengers of both injured ships, some 1,500 in number. On the right, in uniform, is Captain Ruspini, of the *Florida*, who took the crew and passengers of the *Republic* on board his own crippled ship until the *Baltic* came to the rescue.



The hole in the side of the *Republic* is covered with sail-cloth. Altho the injury extended into the engine-room and below the water-line, her water-tight bulkheads kept her afloat for more than thirty-eight hours. The iron bow of the *Florida* was crumpled back for thirty feet, but she reached port safely under her own steam.

THE "REPUBLIC" AND THE "FLORIDA" AFTER THE COLLISION.

for wireless telegraphy and water-tight bulkheads. Thanks to the former, a ship need no longer be a lone voyager facing the perils of the deep with no help within hail; and thanks to the latter, sinking can be delayed if not prevented, even in the case of so serious an injury as that which laid open the vitals of the *Republic*. Moreover, as the *New York Times* points out, had the *Florida* also been fitted with a wireless apparatus, the collision could not have taken place. As it is, remarks the *New York World*, the incident stands as "a unique marvel of an age amazingly new," since "tongues have been given to the tall ships and those silences over ocean have been broken which were allies to the age-old demons of wreck." Its lesson is in no way weakened by the fact that the injured *Florida* might possibly have been able to make her way to port with the crew and passengers of the *Republic* on board, had they not, together with her own passengers, been again transferred to the *Baltic*. Says the *Philadelphia Public Ledger*:

"It is not clear whether the wireless actually prevented a disaster in this case. The *Florida*, which rammed the *Republic*, eventually came up with the damaged ship again in the fog, and took off the passengers, but the accident demonstrates in the clearest manner that the wireless would have proved the salvation of the *Republic* even if the *Florida* had gone on her way or had been sunk. The possibilities of the wireless are clearly exhibited, and every seagoer and every man interested in the shipping business in the world has a greater feeling of confidence since the accident to the *Republic*."

Already a bill has been introduced in Congress to make the installation of wireless telegraphy compulsory on all sea-going ships carrying fifty or more passengers over routes of five hundred or more miles and using the ports of the United States. The idea finds strong support in the press. "The wireless telegraph is the only device which can conquer the fog," remarks the *Buffalo Times*. Says the *New York Globe*:

"There is a regular service to remove derelicts from the paths of the ocean. A vessel not equipped with ap-

paratus that will apprise other vessels of its nearness is a semi-derelict. The general use of wireless telegraphy or wireless telephony means a reduction of the risk of collision to an almost negligible minimum."

Since the *Florida-Republic* collision, says a Washington dispatch, the Navy Department has opened bids for a wireless tower in Washington which will be able to communicate with ships at sea to a distance of 3,000 miles.

A phase of the accident which may puzzle the neurologist is thus touched on by the *New York Evening Post*:

"While doleful talk about the alarming increase of bad nerves is being passed about, some 1,600 men, women, and children on two colliding ships calmly get up in a black night fog and, without a sign of panic, await their turn at the life-boats. Only one man is even suspected of losing his head; but, then, he is a writer of sea-tales, and needs hysteria in his business. . . . People seem to be just a shade steadier than ever before. Is it because the yellow journal has so habituated the race to cataclysms that men face the real event as calmly as they do the imaginary ones in the scare-heads?"



PRaised IN CONGRESS
AS A HERO.

Said Representative Boutell on the floor of Congress: "I believe that every one who read the accounts of the collision and the jeopardy in which occupants of the two ships were placed and the way in which the news reached the rescuers felt that there was one silent actor in the tragedy whose name should be immortalized.

"I refer to the Marconi operator of the *Republic*, who had the cool head and steady hand to send forth on the willing wings of air the message of disaster that saved hundreds of lives and the message of deliverance that relieved thousands of anxious hearts. His name is John R. Binns. He is known to several members of this House.

"'Jack' Binns has given to the world a splendid illustration of the heroism that dwells on seas in many who are doing quiet, unnoticed work in life."

WIRELESS ROOM ON THE "REPUBLIC," FROM WHICH THE OUTER WALL
WAS TORN BY THE COLLISION.

CUBA WALKS ALONE AGAIN

ON January 28, the anniversary of the birth of the Cuban patriot, José Martí, the government of Cuba was turned over again to the Cubans by the United States. There was none of the pomp of the first withdrawal in 1902, which ended in the ruin of the Palma government in 1906. But in 1909 a chastened government with a new president and a new congress is left on a far surer footing and, in addition, a cynical world which has said the United States would never withdraw, is utterly disproved. The most important feature of the withdrawal, undoubtedly, was that part of Governor Magoon's address in which he set forth clearly the terms under which the administration was turned over:

"I am directed by the President to declare that the United States considers that the second article of the appendix of the Constitution of Cuba forbids Cuba to assume or contract any public debt in excess of or in addition to the debt already contracted or authorized by now existing laws and now existing decrees of the provisional government, and that the United States will not recognize or concede to be a valid obligation of Cuba any bond or evidence of debt which may be issued in violation of this understanding. I am further directed by the President to declare that it is the final and conclusive determination and decision of the provisional government that all claims of the soldiers of the war of liberation have been fully satisfied and discharged by the execution of existing laws, and Cuba remains under no further obligation or indebtedness in respect thereof; and that the declaration hereinbefore contained in respect of the increase of the Cuban debt specifically and especially applies to any attempt to create an indebtedness for the discharge of such alleged or pretended obligation."

The new Cuban president, José Miguel Gomez, showed clearly that he understood the terms and concluded:

"Once again we are masters of our fate, and there is not a Cuban heart but swears to maintain for all time the newly acquired integrity of the nation and who does not at the same time feel the profoundest gratitude toward those who, after governing them, have faithfully performed their agreement and now leave us in the full enjoyment of our sovereignty."

Of President Gomez, the *Washington Post* says that first of all he was fairly elected and has the confidence of the people:

"He is a Cuban of the better sort, neither alienated from the mass of the people by foreign sympathies nor antagonistic to for-

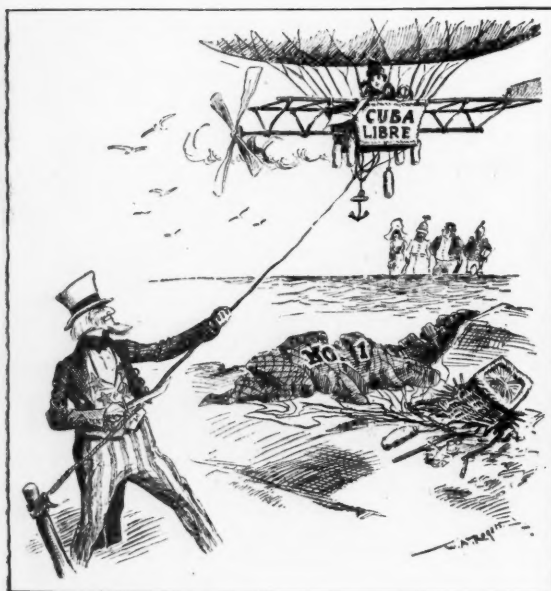
eign benefits by reason of insular prejudice. He has proved his patriotism on many occasions in most substantial fashion. He has traits of firmness and decision which would have been of invaluable service to President Palma. And he enjoys the advantage of the lessons taught by the history of Cuba since the Spanish war. The rocks which split the first Cuban government are now plainly charted, and the new helmsman should have no difficulty in avoiding them."

Cuba is now to be put to the test. Free Cuba, says the *New York World*, does not mean merely a Cuba free from revolution but a Cuba where the laws govern and the majority rules. The *Times* adopts a pessimistic tone, asserting that "the great majority of property owners of Cuba regret our present withdrawal," and have little confidence that a stable government can be maintained.

It adds: "We shall be gratified if their fears prove groundless. But if the Cubans fail this time we shall be obliged to establish over them a government that will not fail. Intermittent intervention is not at all to our liking. The reflection that, after all, there is a limit to our patience ought to give them moderation and self-control. If their Republic topples over again and we are forced once more to intervene, we shall stay."

COAST PRESS ON BARRING ASIATICS

THE determined effort the President is making to discourage the anti-Oriental legislation in the Californian assembly is receiving most encouraging support, not only from Governor Gillett, but also from the press of California and the Pacific coast. Among other communications the President has sent a telegram stating that the only one of the bills now before the California legislature which he and Mr. Root consider "proper" is the Drew bill, prohibiting the ownership of real property by aliens. Before the reception of the President's second relay of protesting correspondence, and governed presumably by a strong, local public opinion derogatory to the passage of the bills at this time, as well as by the President's earlier solicitations, Governor Gillett had used his influence in securing a delay in the consideration of all anti-Oriental bills. He also intimates his intention to veto any legislation of this order for the present.



"RON VOYAGE."

—Rogers in the *New York Herald*.



CUBAN REPUBLIC: "I reckon I'll have to get out and walk."

—Hager in the *Seattle Post-Intelligencer*.

BREAKING HOME TIES.



EMBARRASSING.

—Leipziger in the *Detroit News*.

CALIFORNIA'S MISFIT.

—Bradley in the *Chicago News*.

UNCLE SAM'S INFANT TERROR.

Altho a good majority of the Pacific coast newspapers commend the Governor's stand, they almost invariably base their position on expediency. Little attempt is made to evade the real significance of the questions at hand. "The whole affair is a matter of tiding over a situation that has menacing possibilities; the question is simply one of ordinary prudence," says the *San Diego Union*; and the *San Francisco Argonaut*, while hinting that some points in the controversy may be "worthy of future consideration," believes that if there is any possibility that the mooted laws would prove a source of embarrassment to the Federal Government, they "ought not to be allowed to pass beyond a first vote." *The Argonaut* discusses the situation further:

"If the final onus of responsibility for legislation of this kind rested upon California, if the resulting diplomatic correspondence devolved upon the State, it would be a different thing. But as a matter of fact it is the Federal Government alone that would be called upon to handle whatever diplomatic consequences might ensue, and it would be called upon to do this at a time of considerable delicacy when the interests of the nation will not be served by quarrels of any kind, either domestic or foreign. California may have a technical right to pass any laws that she pleases within the limits of the Constitution, but at the same time there is a distinct moral obligation upon her and upon all other States to refrain from initiating disputes with foreign countries that must from their very nature pass for settlement into the hands of the Federal Government. The propriety of consulting the interests of the whole nation in such matters and the diplomatic convenience of the Federal Government is evident enough.

"The authorities at Washington have not shown themselves to be lax in the matter of Japanese immigration. The President, it is true, displayed at one time an unfortunate failure to grasp the meaning of the situation in its earlier stages, while his ready acceptance of Mr. Metcalf's lofty and inaccurate generalities was deeply resented upon the Pacific coast. Probably the genesis of the bills now before the legislature is to be found to a certain extent in the dissatisfaction that was aroused by the President's message, and while that dissatisfaction is natural enough and right enough, it should not go to the point of reopening a wound that is healing healthily or involving the nation in a needless or inopportune dispute. The fact remains that Japanese immigration has been largely curtailed if it has not been stopt altogether, and there is not the least reason to suspect an insincerity in the avowed wish of the Japanese Government to keep her coolies at home. We have every reason to believe that the end of the annoyance is in sight and that Mr. Root's sagacity has achieved its end with a

minimum of friction. The legislature at Sacramento was already prepared to adopt a wise and statesmanlike policy before the President's speech on the question of his message to the Governor was made known. We may congratulate ourselves that the letter from the President is couched in moderate terms and free from the scolding note that was dominant in his last message on the Japanese immigration and school problems."

All of the editorial comment, however, is not in as close sympathy with the feeling of the President and Governor. The *Oakland Tribune* argues that in all probability the President's interference at the present time "will strengthen, rather than weaken, the forces which favor the passage of these bills," and the *San Francisco Globe* remarks that "Californians are not to be deterred from protecting the State from the intrusion of cheap foreign labor by any cry from Washington that the Jap goblins 'll git us if we go out in the dark." To quote *The Globe* further:

"We have lived long enough with the Japanese to know something about them, long enough to discover that the yellow peril is a painted hoax. The history of the orchards, the mining-camps, and the tenderloin shows that one Californian is easily the equal of three Japs; this is true in rough-and-tumble or with a gun. A Jap is the worst marksman in the world; he is about as accurate with a pistol as a woman with a brick. When a brawl is on in which a Jap has a part, the innocent bystander and the Jap generally make the sum-total of the list of casualties.

"The native Californian knows how to estimate the Jap coolie at his true worth; he has worked with him and fought with him. He represents an inferior race. The coolie has the instincts of a wolf; he eats like a wolf, lives like a wolf, and fights like a wolf—and he never attacks the California bear except when he is one of a pack. . . .

"California is a sovereign State; she retained a certain independence when she became a part of the Union; this independence reserves to her the right to protect her citizens from the intrusion of unwelcome visitors. In this our position is plain; we expect to protect ourselves against the Japanese coolie. We will welcome a commercial invasion and we are not to be intimidated by threats of a hostile attack.

"President Roosevelt has sent a communication to the Governor of the State that the National Government is settling this question of the coolie invasion direct with Japan. We are glad to know that this is true; all that we ask is that it be settled by the exclusion of the coolies. But we have heard too much of this threat that if we bar our gates Japan will blow them open; we are not to be intimidated by that kind of a gale."

FIGHT FOR DIRECT PRIMARIES IN NEW YORK

"THE hit boss flutters," comments an editorial observer of Governor Hughes's fight for the popular or primary system of nomination—a reform already adopted in fourteen States of the Union. Under the old system of caucus and convention, according to its critics, it takes nothing short of a moral revolution to "beat the machine." The working of this "travesty of representation" is thus pithily described by the *New York Press*: "Either the State boss, if there is one, or the local boss, orders the nomination of a certain man, and he is nominated by the dummy delegates"; or else "occasionally there is a free-for-all in which the man with the biggest barrel induces the delegates to listen to his claim." Says the Governor himself, in a recent speech before the Hughes Alliance:

"Experience shows that under the present system the voters of the party, except there is some mighty upheaval, have very little to say, and when one or more get into control of the machinery they control the nominations and virtually appoint those who will stand as the party representatives. This is not representative government."

In answer to an argument that had been made much of by his opponents, that the elimination of the nominating convention was a step toward overthrowing representative government, he said:

"Representative government is government through representatives. We choose officers to do for us what we can not do, or do not think it wise to undertake ourselves. Now if we elect a Governor by direct vote of the people how is it a subversion of representative government for the enrolled voters of a party to choose their candidate for Governor by direct vote? If we elect an Assemblyman in an assembly district by direct vote of the voters in that district, why should not the members of the party in that district decide directly who should be their representative as a candidate for the Assembly? Is the one any the less representative government than the other?"

When the Governor, who had pledged himself to this reform during his campaign for reelection, reiterated his allegiance to it in his message to the legislature early in January, the State bosses were not slow to take up the challenge. It is predicted that the resultant battle will surpass those of the two previous years over the Public-Service Law and the Antigambling Law. Direct nomination, according to Governor Hughes, is but another step in the evolution of popular government. The primary originated in the caucus, which by reason of its unrepresentative character was soon made elective. Then this elective caucus slowly evolved into the nominating convention, at first very informal, but gradually controlled by law, until to-day the primary tends to become essentially another election. The last step in the evolution is the direct primary.

In New York the press is sharply divided on the issue. *The Evening Post*, which has been a consistent supporter of the Governor, is heartily with him on this issue of greater democracy. Go-

ing through the inaugural messages of the Governors in the direct-primary States and the final messages of the retiring Governors, *The Post* finds that they "have invariably expressed hearty approval of direct nominations," the only recommendations being "changes similar to those outlined by Governor Hughes in his annual message." *The Mail* thinks that "it is necessary only to state the situation actually existing to have a complete case made out for direct nominations," while *The Press* predicts victory despite "the allied bosses and special interests."

On the other hand, *The Sun* breezily points out the cases of Senators Davis in Arkansas, Stephenson in Wisconsin, Chamberlain in Oregon, and Stone in Missouri as examples of how direct primaries break down. This is the style of argument:

"The buffoon and ignoramus 'popular' Senator from Arkansas; the rich suspect in Wisconsin; does Governor Hughes put away from him such ungracious practical and actual manifestations of the 'reform' and dream of direct nominations simply as they appear to his own honorable and austere spirit?"

The Times figures out that in this State the proposed reform would only put the reins more securely in the hands of the bosses, because the three most populous centers—New York City, Erie County, and Monroe County—are the special strongholds of the machine. "The Governor," it adds, "deludes himself."

To which *The Tribune* replies that nevertheless reformers like Winston Churchill and Everett Colby are in favor of, and the bosses are still bitterly opposed to, the reform, and remarks sarcastically: "If *The Times's* article had only been written a decade sooner this country might have been spared from going on and delivering itself 'irrevocably' into the hands of the bosses against the bosses' will."

When last week Senator-elect Root made his declaration of political faith to the New York legislature his audience listened eagerly for any hint of his attitude toward direct nominations. They had to be content, however, to deduce his views on this subject as best they could from his avowed opposition to the direct election of Senators. On that subject he said:

"I am opposed to the direct election of Senators as I am opposed to the initiative and referendum because these things are based on the idea that the people can not elect legislatures whom they trust. They proceed upon the idea of abandoning the attempt to elect trustworthy and competent State legislatures. But if you abandon that attempt, if you begin to legislate or to amend constitutions upon that theory what becomes of all the other vast powers of the State legislatures in maintaining the system of local self-government under the Constitution?"

It is noticed, however, that Mr. Root did not say that he opposed the popular nomination of Senators. In opening the Republican State Convention at Saratoga last summer, he declared:

"Speaking for myself alone, I believe that the selection of legislative candidates by direct primaries would be a material improvement, and would greatly increase the sense of immediate responsibility to their constituents on the part of members of the legislature."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

THE C. Q. D. signal at sea is equivalent to P. D. Q. on land.—*Boston Herald*.

CARRIE NATION likes England better now. She is being arrested more frequently.—*Philadelphia Ledger*.

Of course, March will come in like a lion this time, as a compliment to the African expedition.—*Atlanta Constitution*.

NEW YORK has adopted the cast-off Kansas refrain and is asking, "What is the matter with Wall Street?" This shows that times have changed.—*Chicago News*.

EUROPEANS who have regretted that this country has no privileged classes might now take a look at well-to-do murderers in New York State.—*New York Post*.

It is difficult sometimes to keep from believing that old Mr. Fahrenheit made a serious mistake in not locating his zero-mark several notches lower.—*Chicago Record-Herald*.

WHAT is needed is a seismograph that will give timely warning of disturbances in Washington.—*Boston Herald*.

By the way, those hatters that struck are makers of men's hats. This world is full of disappointments.—*Cleveland Leader*.

No, Mr. Taft has not broken the solid South—he has simply melted it down until it resembles a kettle of sirup.—*Washington Post*.

WEDDING rings seem to be a particularly safe investment. A court has decided that they can not be taken for debt.—*Chicago News*.

BOILED DOWN: Gentlemen, I didn't do it. I had a perfect right to do it if I did. It all grows out of the President's hatred of me. Harriman is worse than I am.—B. R. T.—*Chicago Tribune*.

It is to be hoped that Congress will make Mr. Taft's salary \$100,000 a year, because those caddy boys are the most grasping persons you ever saw.—*Washington Post*.

DEATH PENALTY RESTORED IN FRANCE

THE guillotine has again been set up in France. Four murderers were executed at Béthune in Pas-de-Calais recently, amid scenes which call forth in the newspapers expressions of regret that the French President has changed his mind. On signing the death-warrants Mr. Fallières is reported to have said, "If France wants blood, she shall have it." The incidents of a public



FALLIÈRES—"Throw her out, or we shall be dragged out ourselves!"
—Amsterdamer.

execution at Béthune as detailed in the *Liberté* (Paris) were certainly revolting. Jeers assailed the ears of the condemned, the saloons were open all night, and the executioner was greeted with the cry "Bravo, Deibler!" It is agreed by French statesmen and journalists that acts of murder and violence have been frightfully common in France since the guillotine stopt its work. In consequence of this petitions have been pouring into the central government, clamoring for the revival of the death penalty. Clemenceau and Fallières have been forced to submit, altho the opinion of the former, as exprest in the *Aurore* (Paris), has never really changed. We quote his words as follows:

"I feel an inexpressible disgust for an administrative murder committed in spite of personal repugnance by officials acting upon order. The spectacle of all these men grouped together to kill one man under the command of other officials, who are quietly asleep at the time, revolts me, as a piece of horrible cowardice. The murderer's act was that of a savage. His execution by the guillotine strikes me as a low kind of vengeance. I can understand savages being savage. But the only explanation I can give of the fact that civilized men of good education are not content with hindering the wrong-doing of the malefactor, but virtuously insist upon cutting him in two, is that we are reverting to a primitive state."

The *Gaulois* (Paris) thinks that capital punishment should be maintained, but agrees with the *Soleil* (Paris) that such scenes as those at Béthune are abominable. Executions should be private.

To quote:

"If an execution is carried on in private and in presence of a limited and select number of persons, journalists would have an opportunity of seeing more clearly exactly what happened and their account of the incident would gain in accuracy and impressiveness, altho it might be less fanciful and imaginative. It would convey a lesson well calculated to affect those who were not present, and make them realize the heinousness of the crime expiated."

The death penalty as "the problem of the hour in penal matters" is discust at some length in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, by the eminent French criminologist Henry Joly. He comes to the conclusion that in times like the present, "when there appears in society a recrudescence of ferocious and bestial criminality, which thinks nothing of the lives of others, and laughs at an administration of justice whose feebleness is palpable," "the supreme rights of society must be energetically asserted."

This is also the opinion of the *Temps* (Paris) and other conservative, monarchical, and ultramontane journals, but the socialist organs have quite contrary views. As Mr. Jaurès, in the *Humanité* (Paris), exclaims:

"You have committed murder. I will murder you! A maxim of barbarism! Practically a denial of every social institution. It reduces the problem of crime and punishment to a war between the criminal and this so-called justice. . . . The socialist workingman knows that such a war could have only one conclusion—a social transformation in which the only professional murderers, the capitalists, would all be brought to the guillotine."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

TIMES GROWING HARDER IN BRITAIN

THE British Government is at present confronted with a difficulty which every month grows more aggravated. The reassuring and optimistic public utterances of Mr. Lloyd-George, president of the Board of Trade, are scarcely borne out by the somewhat dismal figures published in *The Board of Trade Labor Gazette*. On the number of the unemployed for the past ten years we read:

"The general decline in employment, which began during the second half of the year 1907, continued in 1908, and altho there was some slight improvement during November and December, employment at the end of 1908 was, it is stated, worse than at the end of any year since 1892. The prolonged disputes in the engineering and shipbuilding trades and in the cotton trade adversely affected employment at many establishments not directly concerned in the disputes.

"Returns relating to over 600,000 members of trade-unions show that the mean of the percentages of members returned as unemployed at the end of each month of 1908 was 7.8, as compared with 3.7 in 1907, 3.6 in 1906, and 5.0 in 1905. The fluctuations in the percentages of unemployed in the period of 1898-1908 are shown below:

1898.....	2.8	1904.....	6.0
1899.....	2.0	1905.....	5.0
1900.....	2.5	1906.....	3.6
1901.....	3.3	1907.....	3.7
1902.....	4.0	1908.....	7.8
1903.....	4.7		

"The mean of the monthly percentage for the metal, engineering, and shipbuilding group of trades was 12.6 in 1908."

The appended chart shows the position of the unemployed month by month for the two years 1907 and 1908 respectively. We take the valuations indicated from an article in *The Board of Trade Labor Gazette* (London), which the *London Standard* styles "sufficiently painful reading."

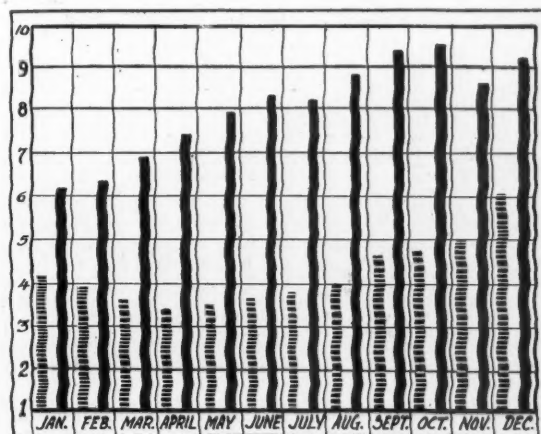


CHART OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The broken lines show the percentage of unemployment in 1907, indicated by the figures at the left. The continuous lines show the percentage of unemployment in 1908.

DISTANT GLIMPSES OF OUR POLITICAL LIGHTNING

AS spectators sometimes watch the brilliant reflections of lightning that is playing beyond the horizon, and wonder what a terrific storm is raging there, so the European editors are eying the distant disturbance in Washington between the White House and the Capitol. Some dismiss it as mere "heat lightning"; others fear for the safety of our institutions. Whoever suffers, thinks the *London Times*, it will not be President Roosevelt. The opposition make no "effective points against the President," but "exhaust the vials of their wrath in abusing him," remarks this paper, but "so far as the country at large is concerned, nothing is clearer than that President Roosevelt was never in more assured possession of the love, respect, and admiration of the people than in these stormy days of his closing Administration."

But, in any case, thinks *The Saturday Review* (London), the scandal is to be deplored. Thus we read:

"It is a pity for the United States that Congress and the President should wash their dirty linen in public. The quarrel between them is becoming indecent. They are calling one another liars and swindlers in the public hearing. The very words are hardly avoided. Both Senate and House are bent on hitting the President hard this time; and Mr. Roosevelt does not mind 'a bit.' In heat and rhetoric either is certainly a match for the other."

The Manchester *Guardian* goes more into detail, and the situation is summed up by the great Liberal organ of Northern England as follows:

"The Republican Congress have little to say against what Mr. Roosevelt during the course of his Administration has done, for he has done little. Their quarrel is mainly with the way in which he has done little—with his violence, his masterfulness, his platinizing, his assumption of moral superiority, and his recklessness in abuse. They seem to be determined to kill the Roosevelt legend even before the Roosevelt Administration dies. That is a bitter thing to resolve, but it can hardly be said to be wholly undeserved, and certainly it is of value to statesmen to have it put

on record—even with some refinement of cruelty—that even in politics big words, unnecessary passion, and loose rhetoric are poor substitutes for reason, study, quiet resolution, and carefully elaborated action."

The President is the creation of his environment, boldly asserts *The Daily News* (London), which credits our Republic with being an institution which naturally develops characters like Napoleon I. or Augustus. Thus we are told:

"The danger of the whole situation is the universal suspicion to which so many institutions and personalities in American politics are now exposed. Mr. Roosevelt's critics accuse him of 'Caesarism.' They charge him with egotism, arrogance, thirst for power, reckless disregard of the conventions which limit a President's authority, and, above all, success in building up a 'dynasty,' by nominating a docile successor. It would seem to us an exaggerated charge, were it not obvious that certain conditions in the United States do obviously, so far as they go, make for 'Caesarism.' It is when politicians are suspect and institutions corrupt that republics turn for relief to the one strong man. It was so in ancient Rome, it was so in the France of last century. If the alternatives were between self-government and autocracy no sane people would choose the latter. A democracy flies to that remedy only when its elected institutions manifestly do not mean self-government."

"To-day the suspicion is gradually penetrating the American mind that all its elaborate electoral machinery only serves to disguise the real rule of the millionaires and the trusts. It trusts neither party, for against both the most damning charges can be made. But it does apparently think that it can trust a strong and restless personality like that of Mr. Roosevelt, and in certain circumstances it is conceivable that it might trust other picturesque figures like Mr. Hearst or Mr. Bryan. The mind of a democracy which is much too busy to think is not interested in principles, but it does like men. The result is to place an immense power in the hands of any man of picturesque words or deeds."

The President has acted in genuine consistency with his character, declares *The Standard* (London), and there is nothing more to say about the matter. To quote:

"The retiring President acted *more suo*, and it is perhaps a pity he did so. The soft answer that turneth away wrath or the guarded



BELLONA OF THE BALKANS.

SPIRIT OF WAR—"Shall I get my prey? or will Messina make the nations stop and think?"
—*Punch* (London).

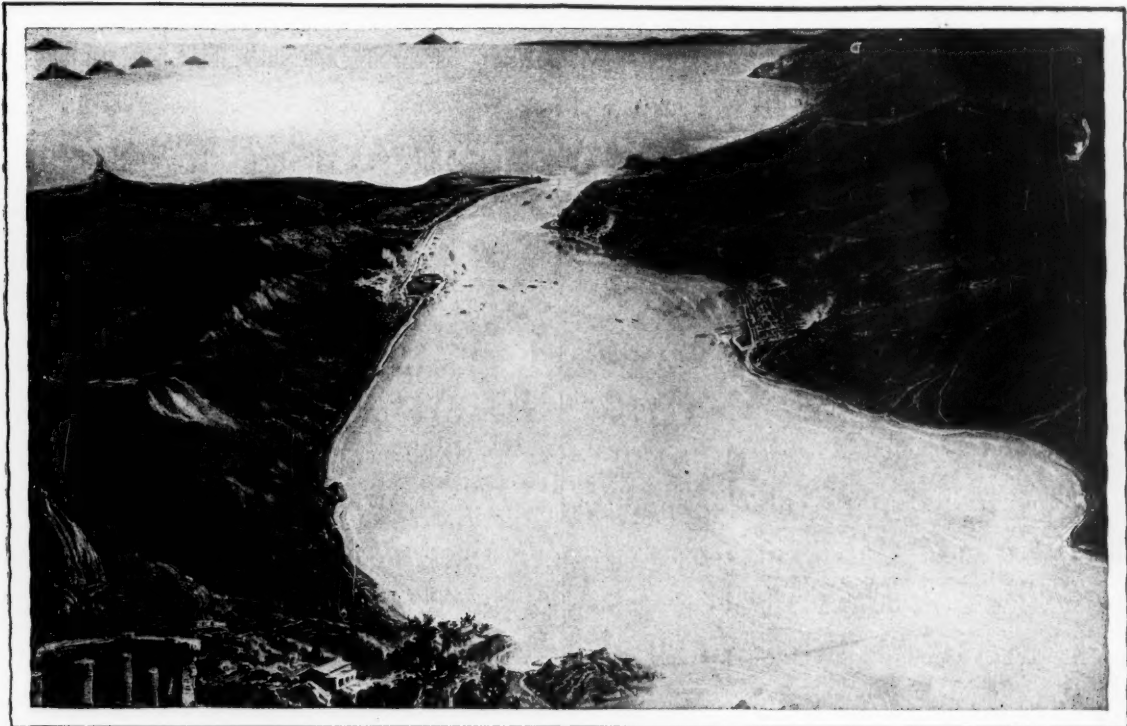


WAR—"Come, wake up, old man!"

DEATH—"Let me rest awhile. I'm just back from Messina."

—*Rire* (Paris).

ENOUGH BLOODSHED.



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE STRAIT OF MESSINA.

Showing the location of the ill-fated cities, and, in the distance, the volcano of Stromboli.

statement that avoids provoking that passion has never been among his methods. He shares with another great personage, much in the public eye at this moment, a taste for frankness at the wrong moments. If it is possible to say a thing in such a way as to offend everybody within earshot, these eminent persons often prefer to say it that way. Mr. Roosevelt, it is conceivable, might have introduced a necessary reform without driving his legislature frantic with rage and wounded dignity. But that would not be the Rooseveltian method, which is at least consistent with itself to the end. It is quite characteristic that the famous Administration should expire amid an explosion of squibs and crackers, with the whole atmosphere in a sulfurous and overheated condition."

SCYLLA AND CHARYBDIS

SPEAKING of the earthquake in Calabria and Sicily a writer in the *Tribuna* (Rome) reminds his readers that the catastrophe occurred at the very spot on which Homer placed his Scylla and Charybdis. Scylla was the rock coast of the Straits of Messina, Charybdis the whirlpool or eddying torrent of the tide which swept impetuously through the narrow passage. Thus we are told:

"The bark of Ulysses was threatened on one side by the roaring billows, on the other by the goring rock. The dogs of the sea monster on the shores of Calabria yelled loudly and threateningly. The torrents of the straits beat with fierce billows against them. The fable was singularly fulfilled in the calamity of wave and rock that reduced the Messina of our day to ruin and desolation. Not only did the unhappy inhabitants perish by the overwhelming crag, the blow of tumbling stone, and engulfing cavern, but the tidal wave rushed in upon them, sweeping down their shipping, their wharves, their storehouses, and their homes. Scylla and Charybdis, land and water, united their forces to demolish and ruin the lovely Zancle, the city of the sickle, so called by the Cumæan pirates who founded it under that name in allusion to the circling shore of its delightful harbor. The immortality of the Homeric fable has been once more fulfilled and emphasized to those who navigate this strait, which has ever been a place of

danger to mariners, but never to this present hour has so completely indicated the aptness and reality of the ancient Greek fairy tale."

—Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

JAPANESE PRESS ON THE ENTENTE

THE renewed agitation in California against the Japanese residents in that State has occasioned much curiosity as to what Japan thinks of the immigration question, and we may surmise the general feeling of the insular nation from the editorials of the leading newspapers on the *entente cordiale* recently entered into by Japan and the United States. The tone of the Japanese press on the *entente* singularly lacks enthusiasm, betraying a coolness which borders upon indifference, if not disappointment. The people of Japan had undoubtedly expected that the negotiations would settle once and for all the mooted question of immigration, besides defining the policies of the two Powers in regard to China and Manchuria, and would certainly guarantee the rights of the Japanese residents in America, if they would not go so far as to do away with the restriction virtually placed upon Japanese immigration into the United States.

Upon the publication of the much-heralded notes, however, they find their hopes blighted, for the documents make no reference to such questions, but deal mainly with the integrity of China and the "open door." The notes declare it to be "the wish of the two governments" to promote their commerce on the Pacific, to maintain "the existing *status quo*" in that region, to defend "equal opportunity for commerce and industry in China," to respect each other's territorial possessions, to support "by all pacific means" "the independence and integrity of China and the principle of equal opportunity for commerce and industry of all nations in that Empire," and, in case these objects are threatened, "to communicate with each other in order to arrive at an understanding as to what measures they may consider it useful to take."

The leading newspapers of Japan, such as the *Jiji* and the

Asahi, think the Japanese policy in China and Manchuria is so plain that it requires no further agreement with any nation guaranteeing the maintenance of the "open door" and the integrity of China; that Japan has repeatedly expressed her respect for the *status quo* of the Celestial Empire in the agreements with Great Britain, with France, and with Russia. What, then, they ask, is the use of entering into a fresh agreement with the United States, a nation which, of all great Powers, has the least political and commercial interest in China? If there were any outstanding question to be settled between Japan and America, that question, they believe, could have been no other than the question of the rights of the Japanese in America. "Superfluous as the notes would seem to us," says the *Yorodzu*, one of the most influential newspapers in Tokyo, "we do not hesitate to welcome them, inasmuch as they are intended to assist in the promotion of the peace in the Far East, for we are second to none in hoping that no international complications shall cloud the political sky in that quarter of the world."

The official opinion on the immigration question may be gathered from the following utterances found in *The Japan Times*, an English newspaper published in Tokyo which might be regarded as the mouthpiece of the Mikado's Government on diplomatic questions. At the outset this journal says:

"The omission from the *entente* with America of any reference to the immigration question seems to have caused more or less disappointment in some quarters. Seemingly not unnatural, this disappointment will be found not altogether reasonable on second thought."

The Japan Times holds that it is a mistake to regard the immigration question as a pending affair between Japan and America, and holds that the understanding now in force in regard to immigration is working satisfactorily to both sides; and that it would be unwise for Japan to open this question afresh. To quote its words:

"The long and short of it is that we must choose between voluntary restriction on the one hand and exclusion on the other, and it will be mere boorishness to deny America the right to enact such a law. True, we would rather a thousand times have all Americans fall in with our way of thinking, namely, that our people have a perfect moral and legal right freely to enter America. But to persuade others to act—fanciful as they may be—against their own interests, is a most difficult task. In these circumstances we think that any betrayal of impatience over the question at this juncture can only end in a result disadvantageous to us."

It must be added, however, that other portions of the press are convulsed with the bitterest anger over what they style "the symptoms of America's unfriendliness for Japan." Such is the language of the *Nichi Nichi* (Tokyo) which speaks of the Americans as "savages," for wishing to drive Japanese children from their schools. It says:

"These Americans are a race destitute of reason. The inhabitants of San Francisco profess not to fear the intervention of the Federal authorities. The American Government has certainly a riotous lot of blockheads to deal with in California. The anti-Japanese party on the Pacific Coast act as if their friends the Japanese were afflicted with the plague."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

RETURN TO INDIVIDUALISM IN RUSSIA—It is curious to notice, as a feature of political evolution, that the institution of the *mir* in Russia is really communistic and therefore socialistic in character. The Russian peasants have actually been living unaware in accordance with the ideals of extreme Socialists, and the first movement of their Douma, child of the revolution, has thus been to return to that individualism which is the bugbear of those who teach community of property and abhor the theory of private ownership. This is well pointed out by Maxime Kovalevsky in the *Revue Bleue* (Paris). The action of the Right and Center of the Russian Parliament must be looked upon as, in a sense, reactionary, at least from the standpoint of those extreme Russian Socialists who instituted so rabid a propaganda of revolution. But the Douma, he says, largely composed of nobles and landowners, have set out to abolish the *mir* in their own interest. The *mir*, or rural community, "encourages the peasant in his ideas of equality, in his failure to respect the rights of personal property, and his desire to strip the nobility of their land by means of forcible expropriation, accomplished by the State and dealing injustice only to one social class." But the abolition of the *mir* may cause equally striking changes in another way. Thus we read:

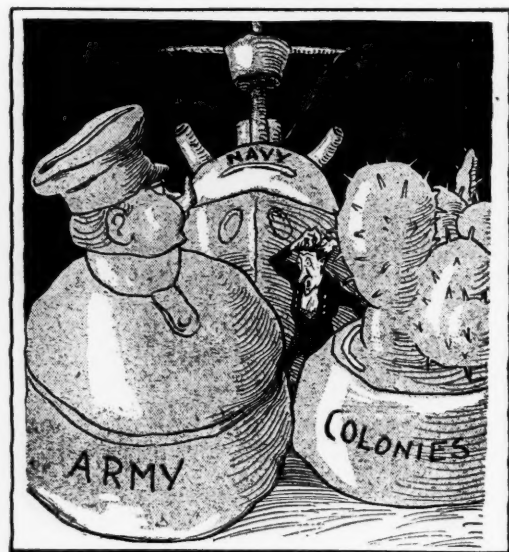
"From this point of view the new law, by establishing individual proprietorship of land, will become a powerful agent in the dissolution of the ancient régime and will clear the way, in the course of one or two generations, for a serious shaking up of the Russian Empire, and its immemorial institutions, far more serious, indeed, than anything we have witnessed during the last three years."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*



GERMANY'S ANGEL OF DOMESTIC
PEACE.
—*Lustige Blätter* (Berlin).



GERMANY'S REAL PERIL.
—*Pasquino* (Turin).



MICHEL'S MONEY-BOXES.
GERMAN PEASANT—"These strong boxes are magnificent, but how am I ever going to fill them?" —*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

GERMAN WORRIES IN CARTOON.

MINERALS AS FOOD

IF asked to enumerate the principal classes of foods, the ordinary reader might possibly say "meats, vegetables, and cereals." If he had read up somewhat on dietetics he might reply, "nitrogenous foods and carbohydrates." If asked where the minerals came in, he would be very likely to deny that these are foods at all. Yet Dr. Henry Reed Hopkins, president of the New York State Medical Society, says in an address printed in the *Buffalo Medical Journal* (January) that air, water, and the mineral salts are to be reckoned as foods of the first class, all others being relegated to the rear. Says Dr. Hopkins:

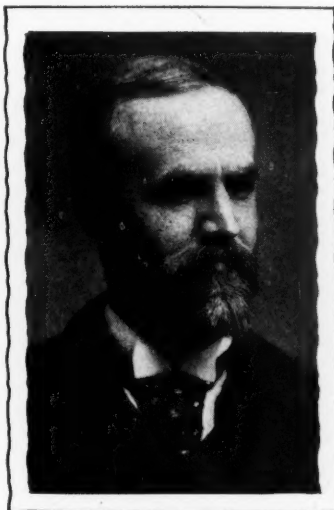
"When foods are classified and enumerated in the order of importance, the inorganic foods, the mineral nutrients, should stand in class one. As in the nutrition of plants the inorganic foods, the mineral nutrients, are the foods and there are no others; even so in the metabolism of animals these same foods are far and away more essential and more important than any others. . . . Perhaps it should be further observed here, that in thinking of classification of foods I am using the word in an inclusive and comprehensive sense, having in mind something of the relative importance of foods, of their intimate relation to life and to its manifestations, as sensation, growth, and repair, rather than having in mind the more accidental appearances of foods, whether they are solid or fluid, bulky or concentrated, or the like. I am thinking of classification which is inclusive and which is at least an effort to recognize in some reasonable degree the present state of knowledge as to the physico-chemistry of biology. . . . The facts which to my mind should compel us to include air and water in our list of foods, and should also give them a place at the head of that list, are found in a consideration of what are foods. What is a food? Let us listen to some definitions:

"Friedenwald and Ruhrah say: 'Food is matter that is taken into the body to supply nourishment, or to replace tissue waste.' Bergey quotes Dr. Atwater's definition of food as follows: 'Food is that which when taken into the body builds up its tissues and keeps them in repair, or which is consumed in the body to yield energy in the form of heat to keep it warm and create strength for its work.'

"Hutchinson says: 'A food may be defined as anything which when taken into the body is capable of either repairing its waste or furnishing it with material from which to produce heat or nervous and muscular work.' Harrington says: 'Foods may be said to include everything taken into the system capable of being utilized directly or indirectly to build up normal structure, repair waste, or produce energy in any form.'

"Again, it may be observed that the eminent writers are having in mind the essential fact that these food substances are taken into the system, and they treat as immaterial and non-essential the route to that system, be that route by nose and lungs, or be it by mouth and stomach. The destination, the system is the thing—the route is not material."

This being so, there is no doubt in Dr. Hopkins' mind that air and water are entitled to be called foods, and that they are incomparably the most important. Without air man dies very shortly; without water he can not survive long. But with air and water in abundance he can live for days, or even weeks, without any of those substances ordinarily accounted foods. Next to air and water in Dr. Hopkins' list come, not the compounds of carbon, hydrogen, and nitrogen, but the mineral salts, regarded by some people as impurities rather than as proper constituents of the animal organism. To quote further:



DR. HENRY REED HOPKINS.
Who thinks we should place minerals first,
instead of last, in importance as foods.

"In addition to the four great elements—oxygen, carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen—there are found in living tissues calcium, potassium, sodium, magnesium, and iron. These elements are found in combinations as phosphates, sulfates, carbonates, and chlorids. Of these inorganic substances it is to be noted that each one is essential and indispensable to animal life, as with the exception of sodium they are essential and indispensable to plant life. Observation has demonstrated that these substances are present in many of the articles upon which men depend for food, as mineral waters, in the cereals, in vegetables, and in fruits, and in all of the meats and other foods of animal origin. . . . Finally, experiments have demonstrated in plants and in animals alike that growth, repair of waste, and metabolic functions, life is impossible without the constantly renewed presence and physico-chemical activities of these substances."

But, if we grant Dr. Hopkins' thesis, what does it teach us? This, he says: that we have, in disease, foods of great power and advantage to fall back upon. The invalid who has plenty of fresh air, good water, and the needful mineral salts in proper proportions is not merely "taking medicine" or "undergoing treatment"; he is being fed, just as truly as if he were eating beefsteak and potatoes. Says the writer:

"In comparatively recent times distinct advance has been made in the diagnosis of the diseases of metabolism, and interesting paragraphs are devoted to the discussion of the evil results of the fermentation of the sugars and starches, and of the putrefaction of the albuminate food. I recall with gratitude the comfort which came to me with my notions as to the value of the mineral nutrients, that at least these foods would neither ferment nor putrefy. It is possible that you may not be much impressed by these, the negative virtues

of the mineral nutrients, but the longer I study the evils of fermentation and putrefaction, of neurasthenia gastrocolonica, the more I am persuaded that foods free from these dangers have a wide range of opportunity for usefulness. . . .

"We already know that each food has its minimum, its medium, and its maximum; and we are slowly learning that the misuse of foods, by under use, or by over use, is an important factor in the production of disease. I have the most positive conviction that a more thorough knowledge of the rôle of the mineral nutrients—salts in metabolism—will throw important light upon the causation, the prevention, and the treatment of rickets, scurvy, anemia, chlorosis, tuberculosis, diabetes, calculus, myositis ossificans, angiosclerosis, or morbid conditions involutional in character."

THE AGE OF ALUMINUM—The recent great fall in the price of this metal has set the calculators hunting for new uses to which it may profitably be put. As the present price is nearly that of copper, it is natural that comparisons should be made between the two metals. It has been found possible to increase the strength and hardness of aluminum greatly by compressing it, and it has been proposed in several countries to strike coins of it; but the most immediate use will probably be in long electric conductors. It has been figured out, we are told in *La Nature* (Paris, January 2) that, taking into account the greater resistance of aluminum, the same conducting power may be obtained with that metal for about 57 per cent. of the cost with copper—an expense that is increased by features of the installation to about 60 per cent. Says the paper just named:

"Under these conditions, it has already been decided that all the electric wiring for the Nancy exposition of 1909 shall be in aluminum, and an investigating-committee appointed in Germany is just about, it is said, to present a report favorable to that metal. We

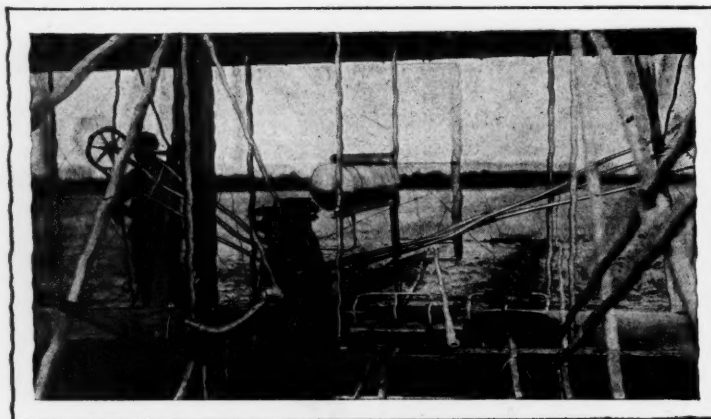
may therefore expect a conflict between the two metals, which will be all the livelier in that the world's output of copper is notably increasing."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

ENGINES FOR AEROPLANES

NOTHING could show more clearly the confidence felt by practical men that there is to be much use of aeroplanes, or at least much experimenting with them, than the attention now being given by designers and builders of motors to the development of engines suitable for driving these machines through the air. It used to be thought that progress could be made only by decreasing the weight of the motor per horse-power. Recent tests have caused a change of opinion here, we are informed by W. F. Bradley and H. W. Perry in *The Engineering Magazine* (New York, January). Say these writers:

"Principally as the result of the successful work of Wilbur Wright in France, European aeronautical-motor engineers have begun to doubt the wisdom of their special researches in the direction of great power with light weight. Formerly it was generally believed that weight was one of the greatest obstacles to flight, and that the lighter the engine the better. When flights of a few yards were looked upon as marvels, there was doubtless some ground for this belief; but now that half a dozen men, on various types of machines, have flown for more than a mile, and the most expert of them have remained aloft for more than an hour, the need for featherweight motors is no longer felt.

"Wilbur Wright, undoubtedly the most successful of all aeroplaneists, used in his flights in France last fall a gasoline-motor of greater weight and lower power than the engines of any of his foreign rivals, thus proving conclusively that it is not necessary to possess a special engine in order to fly. Altho the Wright power-plant can not be classed as an automobile engine, it is the least removed from motor-car standards of any aeronautical motor in existence. Its four separately cast, water-cooled cylinders have a bore of 4 inches and a stroke of $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, the normal engine speed being 1,100 revolutions per minute. This gives a normal



By courtesy of "The Engineering Magazine," New York.

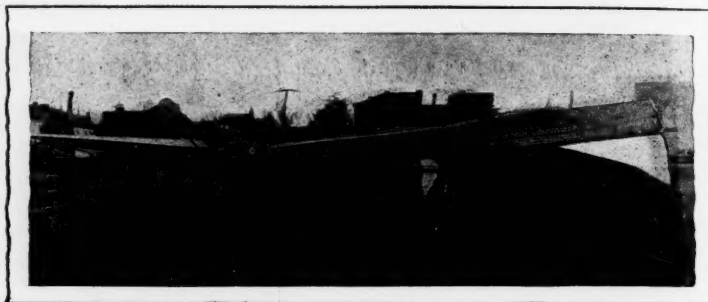
POWER-PLANT AND DRIVING-MECHANISM OF WILBUR WRIGHT'S AEROPLANE.

rating of 30 horse-power. . . . One of the most distinctive features of this engine is that the fuel charge is supplied by direct injection. . . .

"In point of flights made, Henry Farman and Léon Delagrangé must be classed as the most successful aeroplaneists after Wilbur Wright. Both use aeroplanes built by Voisin Frères, fitted with eight-cylinder Antoinette engines. Levasseur, the designer of the Antoinette, has studied the light-weight engine longer than any other man, and, largely by reason of being first in the field, has had more success than any of his rivals. Levasseur works on

the principle that the greater the number of cylinders the lower the weight per horse-power; no Antoinette engine has less than eight cylinders, and the more powerful have 16 and 24, the latter models having respectively two and three groups of eight cylinders on a special crank-case.

"It is the eight-cylinder, 50 horse-power engine, however, that is used on the Farman and Delagrangé aeroplanes and also on most of those constructed by the Antoinette company. . . . It is noteworthy that the two most successful aeroplanes—the Wright and the Farman—both have water-cooled engines and direct injection of the charge. In each case the reasons given are a greater efficiency of the water-cooled over the air-cooled engine, and a greater certainty of obtaining regular running by direct injection



By courtesy of "The Engineering Magazine," New York.

THE ANTOINETTE MONOPLANE FITTED WITH ANTOINETTE MOTOR.

The designer, Levasseur, is standing in shirt-sleeves under the right wing. Note the boat-shaped body with plain tube radiator along the side.

than by the use of a carbureter. . . . When first applied to aeroplanes, the Antoinette engines were fitted with a small water-tank carrying two or three pints of water in addition to that in the jackets. As longer and longer flights have become possible, greater provision has had to be made for continuous running of the engine. Water circulation is now assured in all the machines by means of a gear-driven pump."

The first among the large European firms of automobile constructors to pay especial attention to the light-weight explosion motor for aeroplanes appears to be that of Renault. The Renault aero-engine, rated at 45 horse-power, has, we are told, eight air-

cooled cylinders arranged in V form, and a carbureter similar in principle to the one used on the touring-cars, the Renault engineers believing that the slight gain in weight from using direct injection is nullified by the increased consumption of fuel. Ignition, too, follows motor-car practise. We read further:

"Excluding the many engines which have been designed, built, and run for a certain length of time on the testing-block only, Robert Esnault-Pelterie has the honor of producing the most original and at the same time the lightest engine ever used for aerial work. The Esnault-Pelterie is not a light engine by reason of careful selection and skilful working of metals, but because of its peculiar design. . . . The principal use of the Esnault-Pelterie engine has been on an aeroplane designed by its inventor which is commonly known as the R. E. P. There is no transmission, for the four-bladed propeller is mounted direct on the crank-shaft and revolves without any intermediate gearing at the engine speed.

"It would be possible to extend the list of aeronautical engines almost indefinitely, for the number of aeroplanes and special aero-engines constructed in Europe appears to be almost unlimited. Those that have actually been used for aerial navigation, however, are exceedingly few, and those that are capable of being used, in their present condition, still fewer. . . .

"Aside from the Wright brothers' aeroplanes, the only heavier-than-air machines that have made fully authenticated successful flights in America up to this time of writing are the three biplane fliers built and flown by the Aerial Experiment Association at

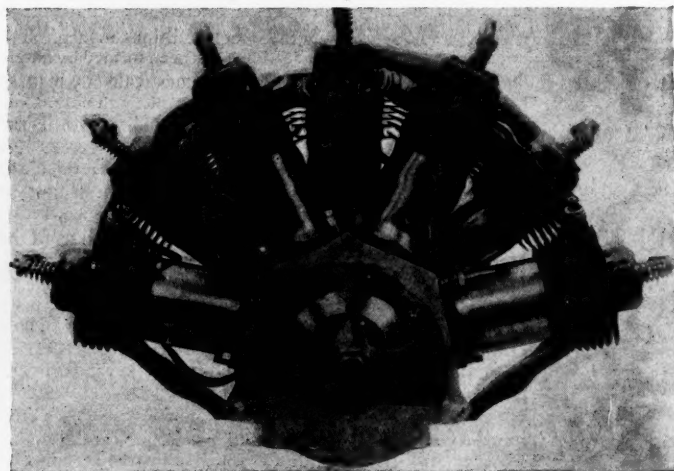
Hammondsport, N. Y. These are known as the *Red Wing*, the *White Wing*, and the *June Bug*, or as 'Aerodromes' Nos. 1, 2, and 3. The engine used in all three of these machines is the Curtiss air-cooled gasoline motor.

"Air-ship engines of one and two cylinders are also built at Hammondsport on the same lines as motorcycle engines. They are furnished in 3 and 7 horse-power sizes, while the four-cylinder motors are made in both air-cooled and water-cooled models of 15, 20, 25, and 50 horse-power, and the eight-cylinder V engines in air-cooled type only, of 30 and 40 horse-power.

"It is indicative of the activity in aeronautical lines in America that more than 50 such engines were built last year by a single company, and that in Dubuque, Ia., a company that has been building automobiles for a number of years has this year brought out a light engine of 36 horse-power for aeronautical use."

ARE JEWS IMMUNE TO ALCOHOL?

IT seems to be a fact that Jews are less affected by alcoholism than other races, and it has been thought that this is the result of some sort of racial immunity. Dr. L. Cheinisse, who discusses the matter in *La Semaine Médicale* (Paris, December 23), concludes that it is rather due to social and religious conditions. This is not the only kind of immunity attributed to those of Hebrew race. The author notes that Bordier in his "Medical Geography" (Paris, 1884) ascribes to them, altho without exact demonstration, immunity to plague, dysentery, typhus, and malaria, and explains that the Jews, especially in the Middle Ages, when these beliefs first arose, were a sedentary, calm people, going abroad little and living a retired, hygienic life. This, Dr. Cheinisse remarks, is not really "immunity" at all, any more than the relatively small number of women killed by lightning entitles us to conclude that the female organism is "immune" to the electric discharge.



By the courtesy of "The Engineering Magazine," New York.

ROBERT ESNAULT-PELTERIE (R. E. P.) SEVEN-CYLINDER ENGINE
With valve-operating mechanism removed.

The immunity of Jews to alcoholism is likewise apparent, he thinks, rather than real. He says:

"It is incontestable that the surprising vitality of the Jewish race, which has enabled it to resist victoriously, during so many centuries, such bitter persecutions, must be attributed, before all else, to their characteristic habits of temperance. . . . According to some authors, the influence of race has much more to do with this than that of religion; the Jews must possess, they think, a sort of hereditary immunity to the narcotic poisons, and in particular to alcoholic beverages, so that these provoke in them only a slight excitation and not a profound poisoning of the organism. To this must be added the influence exerted by hygienic conditions of life.

"Without contesting the rôle of this second cause, we believe that the rarity of alcoholism among the Jews depends much more on social factors than on racial influence. In 1878, Samuelson, in his monograph on alcoholism, thought that the phenomenon in



AN INTERESTING AERO GROUP.

Orville Wright with his sister and Mr. McCoy, president of the Aero Club of the United States, on the liner at Plymouth, Eng.

question might be attributed to two causes: (1) The Jews form generally a small, very compact community; and because of this intimate cohesion and of their isolation from the rest of the population, they are distinguished by very rigorous customs; (2) they never adopt occupations necessitating great physical effort. The same author remarks that among Jews of the higher classes, who do not keep so rigorously aloof from the Christians, and who are inclined to free themselves from their traditions, he does not observe the same abstinence that prevails among the lower classes. This fact is particularly worthy of note because it squares perfectly with recent observations. Thus, Fishberg has shown that, in New York, Jews of the younger generation, who assimilate their habits to their environment more easily, are allowing themselves more and more to fall under the influence of alcohol. And on the other hand . . . Zadoc-Kahn notes a considerable difference between Jews who have recently come to Paris and those who have lived there long; here also alcoholism spares the Jews only when they remain loyal to their traditional precepts.

"All these facts prove that the slight development of alcoholism among Jews, far from being due to some mysterious immunity of the race, depends on social conditions, and above all on the close cohesion of the Jews, engendered and cemented by long centuries of persecution. The church exerts a preventive force on suicide, but this, says Durkheim, is not because it preaches to man respect for his own person, but 'because it is a society.' Now, Judaism generally has preserved, up to the present time, that character of a collective and social bond, which the other religious bodies have lost somewhat; and it is this very force of cohesion and concentration of the religious community that preserves the great mass of the Jews from alcoholism. But wherever the traditional bonds are loosened, we see at once a fissure opened by the alcoholic contagion, which slips into the environment, formerly absolutely refractory to it."—Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HOW TO LIGHT A ROOM—Many a poorly lighted room, says *Popular Electricity* (Chicago), can be easily remedied by changing the light-fixtures or repapering. It was formerly the custom, the writer remarks, to blame the oil, or the gas, or the

electricity if there were dark shadows in the room or if the light failed to dispel the evening darkness. Now it has been proven that these same rooms, be they at the home or the office or the store, can be made almost as light as day with even less candle-power than before. We read:

"A wall-paper which will 'absorb' light is the greatest enemy to artificial light in the home. An illuminant is powerless to light a room if the color of the walls absorbs most of the rays. Illuminating engineers claim that a white wall will reflect 50 per cent. of light, whereas a red wall-paper will reflect only 15 per cent. A light buff or yellow will reflect 45 per cent.; a dark brown about 12.5 per cent. A light apple-green wall-paper will reflect 40 per cent.; a dark green will give us 15 per cent. Dark wood trimmings absorb light; white wood reflects it. Velvets, chintzes, burlaps, will also absorb light; so will wall-paper, whatever its color, but a tinted-surface wall reflects the light. The wall-paper pattern is not only one of the greatest of all known absorbers of light, but it also has a bad effect on nerves and eyes. The plainer the wall-paper the better for nerves and eyesight, and the smoother the surface the more light it will reflect. In selecting wall-paper the way the room faces must also be taken into consideration. Those rooms facing north and east require lighter colored papers than do rooms facing south and west. Care in the selection of tints and wall-paper will not only lead to a better and a cheaper artificial light, but will protect the eyesight, and save nerves and tempers."

TO FILL CANADA WITH YAKS

IN that delightful work, "The Bad Child's Book of Beasts,"

Hilaire Belloc sings:

"As a friend of the children, commend me the yak;
You will find it exactly the thing.
It will carry and fetch; you can ride on its back
Or lead it about with a string."

Altho some of the qualities here attributed to the yak are doubtless imaginary, the second line appears to be truth as well as poetry. In a contribution to *Country Life in America* (New York, February), entitled "The Yak—A North American Opportunity," Ernest Thompson Seton assures us that the animal really is "exactly the thing" for Canada and Alaska. There exists in America, he points out, a vast belt of unsettled country extending from Atlantic



By the courtesy of "Country Life in America."

THE "YAK BELT."

The natural range of the yak would lie chiefly in Canada and Alaska, but would include portions of the northern tier of States.

to Pacific, from Maine through Canada to Alaska, about 4,000 by 500 miles, which would be suited to cattle-raising were its winters not so severe. Here, he tells us, is the yak's chance; for this animal is able to withstand the cold of just such regions as this. Says Mr. Seton:

"With four months of hard frost and deep snow the ordinary

range cattle can not thrive, so that practically the north limit of cattle-ranching, without winter-housing and feeding, is the south limit of the so-called Canadian fauna—not the south boundary of



By the courtesy of "Country Life in America."

THE COAT IS SO THICK AND LONG AS TO BE A PROTECTION AGAINST BOTH COLD AND WOLVES.

Canada, but a line crossing from the south end of Lake Winnipeg to the north Saskatchewan, then southward along the Rockies into the United States.

"Reference to the map shows that this area is at least equal in size to all the cattle-ranges hitherto utilized in America. At present, however, it is in a primitive condition, not turned to productive use except on the edges by lumbermen, and in general by a few trappers and Indians who need not be interfered with by any stock-raising enterprise.

"Attempts to utilize this cold range have not been wanting. The American buffalo and its various crosses with the long-haired cattle of the Highlands have been tried, but so far without satisfactory results, chiefly because of the unmanageable nature of the buffalo. It is unreliable in temper, almost impossible to drive, and ever ready to stampede in the wrong direction.

"A better solution of the problem is offered us ready-made in Asia, where they have precisely the same conditions to face. The yak or woolly ox (*Bos grunniens*, Linn.) has been formed by nature for the northern ranges and has long been domesticated by man, so that the work of adapting and subduing it is already done. . . . Its native haunts are the snow-clad rocky hillsides and bare mountains of Tibet, even up to 20,000 feet above the sea, going higher, as some think, than any other animal. But experiments show that it thrives equally well near sea-level, as at Shanghai, Nice, Paris, Antwerp, and Woburn Park in England, as well as in the London Zoological Gardens.

"Its native food is a coarse wiry grass (whence one of its names, *poëphagus*), or grass-eater, but the experiments at Woburn Abbey and at the London Zoo show that it will eat anything that common cattle will eat, and that it thrives equally well on stuff that in the barnyard would be thought very poor fodder indeed.

"In size the yak resembles common cattle. Prejevalsky says the bulls are five to six feet high at the shoulder and weigh 1,000 to 1,200 pounds, but the accounts of various other authors would suggest a much greater weight. In build it is like a common ox, with the hump of a bison, but the distinguishing feature of this cold-ranger is its coat. On the upper parts generally it is three or four inches long and but little thicker than that of a well-furred Highland bull, but it lengthens on the sides, till the throat, shoulders, belly, and hams are covered with a dense hairy fringe that reaches nearly to the ground. The tail is so enormously bushy, and with the hairy fringes is such a generous covering for the

hocks, that it is difficult to see how any wolf could hamstring a yak. Thus its remarkable coat affords it an ample protection from flies in summer, frost in winter, and wolves all the time. . . .

"The near affinity of this animal with the common cattle is shown by the fact that it can be readily crossed with any of the domestic breeds. It is particularly fond of rugged hillside pastures where it scrambles among the rocks like a goat, or grows fat on miserable

wiry grass among which European stock would starve. The country along the north shore of Lake Superior would make a veritable Happyland for the yak."

The matter, Mr. Seton goes on to tell us, is not to be allowed to rest on a theoretical basis. He himself has called the attention of the Canadian Government to the opportunity, and he has been given authority to test the matter practically. He says:

"I found no difficulty in getting a sympathetic hearing on the yak question from the very-much-alive authorities at Ottawa. I was asked to solve the question of getting a small herd to begin with, as well as full information on methods of management.

"My opportunity for the last I recognized when on a visit to Woburn Abbey where for so many years this animal has been successfully bred. The whole scheme was still further advanced when, on hearing the details of the proposed introduction, his Grace the Duke of Bedford, with characteristic generosity, presented to the Canadian Government a herd of six fine yaks to be the breeding start for the enterprise.

"These are to be handled first by the experimental farm at Ottawa. Their number will be increased by fresh importations as soon as experience shows that it is justified. Ultimately breeding-stock will be sent to each of the Western and Northern State experimental stations, and thus in time we hope to effect a conquest of that great stock range which lies between the especial domains of the common cattle and the reindeer, and which at present is lying idle."

WHERE AMERICA LAGS BEHIND

PRACTICALLY every one of the improved light-sources recently introduced into this country were developed and brought into practical use in Europe years ago, we are told by a writer in *The Illuminating Engineer* (New York, January). In spite of our pride in being up-to-date, we Americans, he assures us, have been surprisingly backward in the matter of improvements in lighting. As a special instance, the writer takes the flaming arc-lamp. He says:

"The flaming arc-lamp was worked out to a high degree of perfection, and had reached a very extensive commercial development in Germany before it was even seen in this country; and when it did first appear, it was looked upon as a sort of spectacular contrivance, which might be a nine-days' wonder as a theatrical advertising sign. As such its success was instant, and its use grew at an astonishing rate. In the course of time it began to dawn upon illuminating engineers and others interested in practical illumination that this newcomer in the field must be taken seriously as a commercial light-source. The fact that the city of Berlin has for some time used no other electric street illumination than flaming arcs—some five thousand being in service; that other German cities are installing them as rapidly as possible; that they have been recommended as the result of a special investigation on the subject of street-lighting for use in the principal thoroughfares in London, is beginning to make some impression upon those responsible for street-lighting in this country; and altho the remarkable fact remains that there is not as yet a single installation for this purpose in the United States to-day, there are a number of cities which have the matter under careful consideration.

"The characteristics of the flaming arc which recommend it to consideration are its enormously high efficiency—from six to eight times that of the carbon arc—its very much lower intrinsic brilliance (which means freedom from glare), and a better color of light. The two offsetting disadvantages are the necessity for more frequent trimming, and a natural distribution which is theoretically less advantageous than that of the common form of arc-lamp in use to-day."

The first of these disadvantages, the writer goes on to say, may possibly be entirely overcome; in fact, a lamp of this type which

has a long life and high efficiency has appeared in England. The second can be overcome to a considerable degree by placing the lamps two or three times higher than the present arc-lamps. He goes on:

"In streets that are free from the obstruction of trees—a condition which exists in all busy thoroughfares—the placing of the lamps higher is a decided advantage, as it removes them farther from the line of vision."

A PLAGUE IN THE AIR

THE accompanying remarkable picture of a flight of locusts, which is taken from *The Illustrated London News* (January 9) gives a clearer idea of this pest than would pages of description. The photograph was made in South Africa, where the locust plague, instead of coming semioccasionally, as in our own Middle West, must be looked for at comparatively short intervals. Says the paper just named:

"South Africa suffers periodically from swarms of locusts, altho much has been done with a view to getting rid of the pests. The Mattei system has been tested, for instance, and many thousands of the insects have been killed while yet wingless. This system is based on the knowledge that the locusts can not surmount a smooth surface. Canvas screens are set up across the road taken by the swarm, and at intervals pits are dug below these. The locusts, checked by the smooth canvas, turn, march along the line of the canvas, fall into the pits, and are crushed by the weight of those of their kind who follow them. When a pit is almost full, earth is piled upon it. Further, eggs are destroyed whenever found; and endeavor has been made to inoculate insects with disease, the idea



A CLOUD OF LOCUSTS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

being that the cannibal practices of the locust will cause such disease to spread with devastating rapidity."

ICE CAVERNS IN GREENLAND—It is well known, says *Cosmos* (Paris, January 2), that during the warm season water from the melting of glacier ice runs down through the crevasses to the lower end of the glacier, where, making a way for itself, it forms a river underneath the ice. In the Arctic regions this phenomenon sometimes assumes extraordinary importance. Says this paper:

"The Danish expedition of Mylius-Ericksen, to the northeast coast of Greenland, discovered and explored there immense caverns formed in this way. They were more than a mile and a quarter long and 65 feet high. When the cold season returns, the rivers that form these caves cease to flow, but the caverns remain in their majesty, ready to receive the new streams that will start when the ice begins to melt again."—Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CHRISTIAN AND OTHER SOCIALISM

IT used to be averred by extreme teachers of Socialism that

Christianity was essentially a Socialistic system and that the Founder of the Christian religion was a Socialist. This theory has been denied by both Socialists and Christian teachers and preachers. What nowadays is called Christian Socialism in France is merely a society for the amelioration of the social condition of the laboring classes on Christian lines. A clear statement of the work attempted by this highly useful organization is given by a French clergyman of Paris, Abbé Paul Naudet, in *The International*, a London monthly published in the interests of political and social reform. Mr. Naudet is a specialist and edits *La Justice Sociale* (Paris). In the present article he clearly distinguishes between the aims of "Christian Socialists and the other Socialist groups." On this point he speaks as follows:

"The aims of the latter may be essentially summarized under the three following heads:

"(1) Complete or partial transfer of the private ownership of the means of production to the ownership of the community.

"(2) The conquest of political power by the working-class.

"(3) International action by the working-class in the war against existing order, to overthrow it, if necessary, by violent means.

"On the other hand, Christian Socialists demand:

"(1) Retention of private property, but a modification of it in the spirit of the Gospel.

"(2) Reconstitution of all social relations on the basis of occupation, with equal consideration for all classes.

"(3) International legislation for the protection of labor, and union of all socially minded persons in various countries to promote the peaceful alteration of our social system.

"The differences between the two sets of ideas are obviously so great that a confusion of identity is quite excluded, altho it should be conceded on the other hand that the two will meet very often in practise, and that they will adopt, if not the same theoretical attitude, at any rate the same proposals for the solution of many concrete social problems. But this can only be a source of satisfaction for all those members of the two parties who have most at heart the practical improvement of affairs and the diminution of existing misery."

He thus states the idea held by Christian Socialists with regard to property:

"The very basis of the present system is a threefold injustice: a violation of natural right, because in the midst of our Christian civilization many people can not earn a physical livelihood; a violation of historical right, because they are robbed of the comfort of their fathers; a violation of Christian right, because social misery reacts upon moral problems and hinders the satisfactory development of spiritual life. Christian Socialism can not recognize the absolute nature of property in the spirit of Roman law as being compatible with the principles of Christianity. Thomas Aquinas said, every owner can only be regarded among us as a kind of steward of the wealth entrusted to him, and it is his duty to manage it in the interests of the community, in the name and on behalf of the only real owner, God himself.

"It is written in the Bible, and the words show with absolute clearness the social view of the conception of wealth, 'When thou cuttest down thine harvest in thy field and hast forgot a sheaf in the field, thou shalt not go again to fetch it; it shall be for the stranger, for the fatherless, and for the widow.' By this it is clearly stated how in the spirit of the religious idea property is charged with a mortgage in favor of the community."

The full development of Christian Socialism is foreseen in such form as this:

"Wages boards composed of delegates of workmen and employers should be established by statute, to settle conditions of labor and prevent labor conflicts. The trade-unions will have to provide for the technical training of young workmen, and later they must undertake to guarantee to the consumer the non-injurious quality of articles manufactured. Finally, in some remoter future the opportunity must be given to them of organizing themselves into asso-

ciations of producers, and of taking under their own control the instruments of production. Even for political life new prospects are disclosed from this organization on the basis of employments. A senate composed of the representatives of trade-unions and associations of producers paying attention to economic problems rather than political wars may take the place of our present political representative bodies, and relieve us of empty but injurious party struggles."

Abbé Naudet and his party are aiming at an intellectual and religious, as well as an economic, amelioration of the toilers' lot. Thus he tells us:

"We hope that a development of social relations in the above-mentioned spirit will not only put an end to physical misery, but will smooth the way for a new intellectual and religious culture of humanity; that the classes of the population which to-day languish in so many ways under the yoke of misery that they can not apply themselves to any higher spiritual interests, will feel impelled under a new social system to give absorbing attention to the problems of morality and the intellect, and thus in the ultimate resort to the problems of religion also. We believe, therefore, that the realization of the Christian Socialist ideal is bound up with the best interests of religion and the Christian Church."

THE RELIGIOUS PRESS ON THE CLEVELAND MOVEMENT

SOMETHING like skepticism if not direct opposition is seen in the religious press respecting the Cleveland movement of trying to "live like Christ." Yet the young people of that city finished so successfully their experimental two weeks that they pledged themselves on January 17 to continue to live during the rest of their natural lives as nearly as possible like Christ. In a meeting called together to hear reports, fifty persons told of their experiences of two weeks, says a Cleveland dispatch to the *New York Sun*. "All say that to attempt to live like Christ is easy and that for one who tries faithfully at least partial success is sure." When Mr. W. D. Price, who instigated the movement, asked for volunteers, "all in the vast audience arose and agreed to consecrate themselves to the attempt to live as Christ would live, and when to this was added a pledge to bend every effort to make the movement world-wide no one refused." It was reported that the Rev. C. A. Eaton, who recently left Mr. Rockefeller's church to accept a call in New York, had promised to do his best to establish the movement in the Eastern city.

The *Episcopal Recorder* (Philadelphia) does not "wish to appear as criticizing any effort made in the right direction," but it declares that the "implications of this campaign" are not at all to its liking. Further:

"We find ourselves asking questions concerning it which show how it may be viewed by outsiders. Is the religion of Jesus still upon its trial in the sense that young people are to see whether the divine life can be lived? If these young Christians are just beginning a two weeks' trial of living 'as Jesus would were he upon earth,' what have they been doing up to this time? Are we to conclude that they have been playing at religion, and that now they are going to begin in earnest? Is the Christian religion an imitation of Jesus? Is it not rather the gradual unfolding of the life of Christ implanted in the heart when it is born from above by the power of the Holy Ghost? Is not this whole effort a case of religious priggishness? Does not the heralding of it tend to defeat its very purpose?"

The Chicago *Interior* (Congregationalist) looks upon movements like this one as "unusually vivid illustrations of the essential religiousness of our times," yet it goes on in a tone of dubiousness to say this:

"The conventional expressions of religion do not prosper well in many places, but any unconventional proposition that works back into the lives of men till it actually touches the inherent

human craving after God, awakens the liveliest response. There is honest reason of joy in all this, yet there is to it this tragic side—that for the most part such sensational religious experiments soon prove themselves incapable of sustaining for long the vague spiritual aspirations that gather about them, and men's souls, still unsatisfied, wander off after some newer and perhaps still more bizarre idea, or worse still, drop back into a cynical and blasé lethargy.

"Such, we fear, will be the result of Cleveland's extraordinary experience—al tho we should gladly hear otherwise—for it is plain that the criterion which has been set up there for the regulation of conduct is an illusory standard and can not permanently satisfy those who pursue it. The conditions of civilization in which the Master lived are so utterly different from those of our own time that all attempts to transfer his figure bodily to the walks and ways of modern life must prove merely exercises of the imagination, often interesting, sometimes illustrative, perhaps, but never authoritative and occasionally misleading. The effort becomes at once pathetic and ludicrous when it descends to disputation over such conundrums as whether Jesus would patronize a fashionable hotel or wear a frock coat."

The Standard (Baptist, Chicago) sees "something of the pathetic in this movement." We read:

"No Christian can look with anything but approval upon an undertaking of this kind, when real and marked by thoughtfulness. We are in no danger of emphasizing, unduly, the necessity of living honestly, justly, forgivingly. In far too great a measure Christian people content themselves with believing something about Jesus. Just here is the pathos of the situation. Why should it be necessary for Christian people to bind themselves to live as Jesus would have them for the space of two weeks? Why two weeks? This effort is of the very essence of the Christian religion. No man can be a Christian in any true sense who does not set himself to the task of meeting the mind of Christ in his words and deeds and choices. It is a pitiful thing that Christian men and women should feel it necessary to band themselves together in an effort to realize that which is a vital part of discipleship."

"Ridiculous" was the term applied by the Rt. Rev. Mgr. Boff, administrator of the Cleveland diocese, to the "Live-Like-Jesus" movement, reports *The Catholic Universe* (Cleveland):

"'Ridiculous,' repeated the veteran priest, with emotion. 'I will not call it anything worse, but it is all wrong. These men and women are either Christians and are attempting to live as they are commanded by the Scriptures to live and will get their heavenly reward accordingly, or they are not following divine commands and will get their punishment.'

"It's one thing or the other; there's no middle ground. Living two weeks as Jesus would live, or the announcement that they will try to do it, is of no avail. As I said before, it's simply ridiculous. All these things are the direct result of conditions that have been coming about during the past quarter century. The people of Cleveland are not what they were twenty-five years ago. I have been a priest here fifty years. I have had the opportunity to observe.

"Rules of living have become too lax. There is a woful tendency to doubt the divinity of Jesus Christ, and all the sins that flesh is heir to follow in this path of unbelief. Take away that rock upon which the Christian faith is built and you have nothing remaining. I will go still further and say that if we eliminate the divinity of Christ we are all fools.

"Granting that divinity, we must follow his commands. Not one day, not two weeks, nor for any other period of time, but throughout our lives. We hear too much to-day about the ease of the Christian life. Certain ministers preach it from their pulpits. They want to please the people. The easy religion with two weeks of uprightness is no religion at all."

The Central Christian Advocate (Pittsburg) observes:

"Already there are plans for a national movement. As to that, we would advise caution, slow and orderly growth lest an impulse that may be born from above should be degraded into hysteria, into bigoted dogmatism, and the demands of cranks and zealots without knowledge or self-control. After all, such vows are well taken in solitude of silence, where the self-examination may be searching and particular, where the soul may count the cost in temper, charity, forgiveness, kindliness, as well as outward show."

FORCING YOUNG PASTORS TO MARRY

A YOUNG pastor suggests that the marriage question may be an important reason why young men hold off from the ministry—not because they fear to enter the married state on an inadequate salary, but because they resent the tyrannous demand of the churches that the pastor must marry, whatever the provision they make for his support. The writer, who remains anonymous, gives his experience in *Success Magazine* (February). He has been three and one-half years in the ministry and has held pastorates in New Jersey and New England. At the outset of his ministerial life he was "just twenty-one and poor." He was offered "\$350 a year—and a 'donation'" for his first call, but he was asked to "come as a married man." He did not accede to the suggestion and was finally engaged "conditionally." He succeeded in pleasing his flock and was afterward engaged for a year. But—

"The committee, while expressing appreciation of my ministry, could not depart without a covert hint that the church would count it a favor if I would marry. During all the succeeding months of my pastorate this thought was kept constantly before me. If I made a call I was sure to be reminded of that empty parsonage that ought to be occupied.

"However, I endeavored to ignore such suggestions, and, by faithful attention to the work of the pulpit and the general needs of my parish, reconciled the people to an unmarried pastor. Finally a field opening to me in New England, it seemed wiser for me to conclude my New Jersey pastorate.

"Here again I met the marriage question. The church over which I am at present pastor wrote to me as follows: 'The people are unanimous in calling you, but make one condition, *i. e.*, we would like to have you bring a wife.' The church was at the time giving a salary of \$400 per year and a donation! I told the church that under such conditions I could not consider the pastorate. After more or less correspondence had passed between us, I was engaged (provisionally), the contract being determined at the will of either party. I had been here but six months when a vote was passed to extend to me a call to remain as pastor for another year. A committee accordingly called upon me, stating that the church was well pleased with my work and had no criticisms to make, but that some of the people were anxious to know whether I intended to marry during the year!"

The pastor replied with some spirit that his business with them concerned the work of the pastorate, and he refused to yield to a "prying public." The work of his church moves along without friction, he says, but there is still a tendency to regard him as shirking a manifest duty in remaining single. He goes on:

"Many an adroit attempt to discover whether I am becoming 'unduly infatuated with any of the fair sex' I must meet with a smile, while inwardly indignant at the impertinent espionage of it all. Many are there, also, to give unsought and unwelcome advice in regard to 'the minister's manifest duty to marry' in order to insure himself against unwise entanglements.

"Can a human being endure such things without feeling his blood boil? These covert insinuations that one is not to be trusted unless married would be insulting, to say the least, even to a layman. I believe the average minister to be a man of high moral ideals, who has entered his profession not for its financial benefits, but because he feels himself called of God. It is a hard and oftentimes little appreciated work, at best. The minister must often enough face real issues without being called upon to meet false ones, such as I affirm is the one under discussion.

"My predecessor in this parish was informed upon application to the parish committee, that only a married man would be considered. He married; and began an uphill struggle on a salary of \$400 a year. In order to make both ends meet he had to devote much of his time to outside issues, which policy was detrimental to his pulpit work and unsatisfactory to the parishioners, who did not see him in their homes as often as they thought they ought. What would you have? A man must support his wife, and these people insist upon the wife! It is easy to see that under such conditions the pastorate was a failure, as it could hardly help being. My friend left the place and, I fear, the ministry. Am I overdoing the situation? I have no doubt that it seems so to the uninitiated; but I invite any doubter to make a canvass of the

rural parishes of his State with a view to ascertaining the attitude of the people toward this issue.

"I have thus far served in country pastorates where the pastoral work perhaps outweighs that of the pulpit. My people have been scattered and hard to reach. I contend that my position as a single man presents immense advantages. First, I am enabled to live within my income, which a pastor (of all men) should do. Second, I am enabled to mingle with my people with a greater freedom, and, being able thus to carry the religious element into many homes that would not otherwise receive it, my church feels the effect in a broader and deeper activity.

"Surely I am not at fault when I say that the success of a man's work does not depend upon the possession of a wife, but upon his fitness for the work.

"Perhaps I have said enough, but, as there is, to-day, a widespread discussion of the reason why young men do not enter the ministry as freely as of old, it occurred to me to suggest the possibility that an unwillingness to face the petty persecution in regard to matrimony, which seems to be quite general, might well deter a bashful man."

REVIVALS SCIENTIFICALLY ANALYZED

THE conviction is growing among thoughtful men that the typical religious revival has had its day. So at least writes the Rev. H. M. J. Klein in an important study of this phenomenon. Rejecting two of the three methods of interpretation, that is, "the exclusively supernatural" and "the exclusively pathological," he emphasizes the fruitful results that have, he thinks, been derived from the "scientific" interpretation. From this viewpoint he shows in *The Reformed Church Review* (Lancaster, Pa., January) that "the power of suggestion has been a great force in the production of revival experiences," since there is a "very complete correlation between the suggestibility of persons and their religious experiences." The striking psychic manifestations of revivals, he asserts, are "frequently simply of a hypnotic kind," and of this type he instances the manifestations of "power" under Wesley when men and women would cry out and fall unconscious. He takes the modern revival as an example of the "suggestion" coming from the revivalist:

"The expectation of people is wrought up by weeks of elaborate preparation. The attention is fixt on some one subject, hymns that do not call forth any thought are sung and resung, an appeal from a leader of undoubted magnetism follows, an appeal filled with vivid imagination and strong feeling, and the result is that the unstable element is at once in a state of mind favorable to suggestion. Then they are asked to do the very last thing that emotionally inclined persons ought to do, viz., to lay aside their will. Perfect self-surrender is asked for. Then the suggestion is made. 'Raise the hand! Rise! Rise!' Repetitious phrases are used. 'There's another.' 'One more saved.' 'See them coming.' Do we realize to what extent this whole method is a hypnotization of weak and recalcitrant wills? There are only too many passive suggestibles in the world with whom any implanted idea leads at once to impulsive fulfilment. This accounts for the large number of lapses among converts, and for the proportionately meager permanent results of revival effort. There are victims of suggestion who are converted and reconverted at every revival. There is much so-called conversion, which is really a hypnotic process that never touches ethical or spiritual life at all. When the temporary stimulation is removed the reaction comes. I wish space would permit me to quote the concrete confessions as given by Starbuck of those who were brought for the time under the sway of the excitement and the hypnotic influence of a revival and afterward when reaction and reflection came looked back on their experience with shame and repugnance. One of them called it a 'gold-brick deal.' This principle of hypnotic suggestion explains why often men of superficial character and ability have such mysterious influence over the revival crowd. Dr. Buckley wrote a few years ago an account of a noted criminal who by this same method caused almost an entire revival audience to be struck down under the influence of his sermon as tho by the power of God, and later confessed himself to have been a mesmeric fraud.

"The employment of fear as the supreme motive has largely passed from the modern revival. The hypnotic feature has not passed away. The suggestibility highly wrought upon by the revivalist remains. Now, suggestion and the hypnotic process are not bad in themselves. But they are not in any sense a spiritual power. The phenomena produced by them are not special evidences of the immediate presence of God. They are functions of the human mind. The hypnotic process is not one of the highest functions of the mind, either. It is primarily an animal means of fascination. Davenport compares it to the power 'the feline employs upon the helpless bird, and the Indian medicine man upon the ghost-dance votary.' To use it upon susceptible women and little children is mentally, morally, and spiritually injurious. Suggestion will bless mankind only as it comes under the calm domination of reason and will."

There is often set in motion a converse influence of the mass on the individual, the writer shows; and in conditions like this, even the unsympathetic may be swept off their feet by crowd contagion. "It takes some time for the contagion to work. The revivalist does not expect much response during his first half-hour. But soon the growing pressure of the mass on the individual so contracts his consciousness to a single point that it takes less suggestion than usual to start an impulse." "What this nation needs, crazed as it is in many quarters by frenzied feeling that ever and anon bursts forth in mob and riot," says Dr. Klein, "is certainly not a method of religion that lacks the elements of rational self-restraint." There is a danger, he thinks, that people who get their religion by impulse rather than by rational control will in time get their political life in the same way. We read further:

"The conception of God's immanence, the principle of growth, the fundamental ethical relation of man to God, have all helped to bring about the conviction that God's method with men is that of building up intelligent volition through divine unfolding. They see that it is perilous to the whole cause of the Christian religion to take a relation as intensely practical and personal as religion ought to be and to look upon it in a superficial, mechanical, and magical fashion. The modern mind resents the obtrusiveness of the revival method. The relation of a man to his God is so deep, personal, intimate, and sacred a thing that the self-respecting man shrinks from dragging it out into the public gaze. No man of really fine feeling carries his heart upon his coat-sleeve or flaunts to the crowd the most sacred things in his own life, nor dare he find it in his heart to press or demand such a public revelation from others. A man who deeply reverences personality will not do that. The more deeply sensitive he is to the eternal significance of the religion of the considerate Jesus, the less will he be inclined to force his way into the secret recesses of another's heart. If there is one thing the man of fine grain dreads in himself and in others, it is this trifling play upon, this ruthless overriding of, the personality of another. A deepening sense is growing upon thoughtful men of the sacredness of the personal relation between a man and his God. It is not a thing for public gaze. It is not a question solved in a moment by the waving of a handkerchief. It is not a matter of unrestrained emotion or dramatic convulsion. The kingdom of God came not as the Jews expected through some cataclysmic stroke out of the sky. It came as the seed that bore first the blade, then the ear, then the full corn in the ear. It grew as all fellowship grows, as all true relationships ripen. See how unobtrusively God works in human hearts! See how unobtrusively Jesus led men into the Kingdom! If we understand the method of Jesus aright it conforms to the truth promulgated by modern psychology that strong character appears normally in the growth of calm and disciplined habits of religion. The secret of the Kingdom lies in the little child and the principle of growth.

"With the passing away of the revival will evangelism disappear? By no means. A new type of evangelism will come. It will be the evangelism of Jesus. There will be less effort to gather immense crowds. It will know nothing of emotional stampeding. There will be no overriding of the will and the reason. There will be no obtrusive pressing of the sacred matter of man's relation to God under the spell of excitement or contagion. Its message will appeal not to fear, but to love, a love that is ethical and spiritual and that will inspire men to action. It will be social as well as individual."

STRAUSS'S "DIN AND DIRT"

THE most recent biographer of Richard Strauss observed that his new opera, "Electra," would "probably show whether he is going to realize our best hopes or our worst fears." It would appear that doubt can no longer exist on this point. Dispatches from Dresden where the operatic version of Hoffmannsthal's



Courtesy of John Lane Company.

THE COMPOSER OF "SALOME" AND
"ELECTRA,"

As an innocent boy.

"Electra" was produced on January 25, represent it as a "prodigious orchestral orgy." There is, says the dispatch to the *New York Times*, "nothing that can be called music in the score"; and so great is its sound and fury that it "makes superhuman demands upon the physical and mental powers of the singers and players charged with its interpretation." "Salome," which has returned to the New-York stage in the impersonation of Mary Garden, seems to be left in the shade in many respects, tho "as a stage work," we are told, "Electra" "does not approach 'Salome' either in interest or intelligi-

bility." While the earlier opera "exhibits a greater variety of emotions," in this one "revenge is the only inspiration of the psychological passion of which Strauss is so fond." The dramatic form of this opera was shown before New-York audiences by Mrs. Patrick Campbell and Mrs. Beerbohm Tree in February, 1908. There is a report that the musical version will be heard in America on Mr. Hammerstein's stage. The Dresden event was one of international importance: "the audience included members of the most aristocratic and exclusive social circles of Europe," and "some two hundred critics from all the principal cities of North and South America and Europe" were on hand. *The Times* gives this brief outline of the plot:

"The book by Hugo von Hoffmannsthal, based on Greek mythology, is *Macbeth* and *Hamlet* rolled into one. Agamemnon, the father of *Electra* and *Orestes*, has been murdered by his faithless wife, *Clytemnestra*, and her lover *Aegistheus*. *Electra*, crazed by the deed, urges her brother *Orestes* to commit a double murder and destroy both his mother and her paramour. The note in 'Salome' is the erotic perverse, in 'Electra' the neurotic maniacal."

In the dispatch sent to the *New York Sun* the performance is treated in this wise:

"The 111 members of the orchestra were watching Conductor Schuch to give them the signal for the start of their bewildering career, which came with a roaring, sweeping chord in D minor, heralding the entrance of the servants going to a well for water. Then *Electra*, Mme. Krull, leapt like a wildcat into the group.

"From that moment a lurid drama was portrayed with all the reality and musical ability of which Strauss is capable. Mme. Krull sang magnificently, depicting the awakening emotions of hatred and revenge. Her emotional work contrasted finely with the softer themes allotted to Mlle. Siems, who played *Chrysothemis*, lamenting her own and *Electra's* fate. Sembach as *Aegistheus* and Perron as *Orestes* gave splendid renderings of tenor and barytone solos, while the orchestra and chorus vied, not to say fought, with each other.

"The net result was that Strauss was called to the footlights fif-

teen times at the fall of the curtain. Spontaneous enthusiasm, however, was lacking. The bulk of the audience was plainly bewildered at the complexity of the score.

"The orchestra was even more elaborately equipped than that for 'Salome.' There were eight French horns, seven trumpets, and eight clarinets. Many duties fell upon percussion instruments. A big drum was occasionally struck with a birch rod and a gong violently assailed by a triangle rod in order to produce what is described in the score as a terrible buzzing sound.

"Both in bulk, subtlety, and suggestion, not to speak of sheer volume of orchestral tumult in the climaxes, the music went far beyond 'Salome,' especially in the duo between *Electra* and *Orestes*, and the stupendous closing scene in which *Electra*, crying with the joy of sated revenge, breaks into a wild bacchanalian dance.

"Mme. Schumann-Heink's wonderful delineation of the soul-sick *Clytemnestra* was vocally and histrionically the greatest feature of the performance."

One wonders if this is the last note of the "new opera." Mr. Ernest Newman, an English music critic already quoted, observes rather mildly, in his recent life of Richard Strauss, that "unfortunately his indiscriminate worship of reality, together with an unexampled cleverness of technic, has led him to attempt to express too much in music."

Mr. Newman continues:

"The very vehemence of these attempts will bring about all the sooner the general reaction that is bound to come in European music, a reversion to simpler methods and more purely emotional moods. Perhaps he himself, as he grows older and wiser, may lead this reaction. At present his greatest admirers can not help admitting mournfully that for some years now he has shown a regrettable lack of artistic balance. Nothing that he does now is pure gold throughout; one listens to the finer pages in all his later music as the laborer's son in 'Marius the Epicurean' watched his father at work at the brick-kiln—with a sorrowful distaste for the din and dirt."

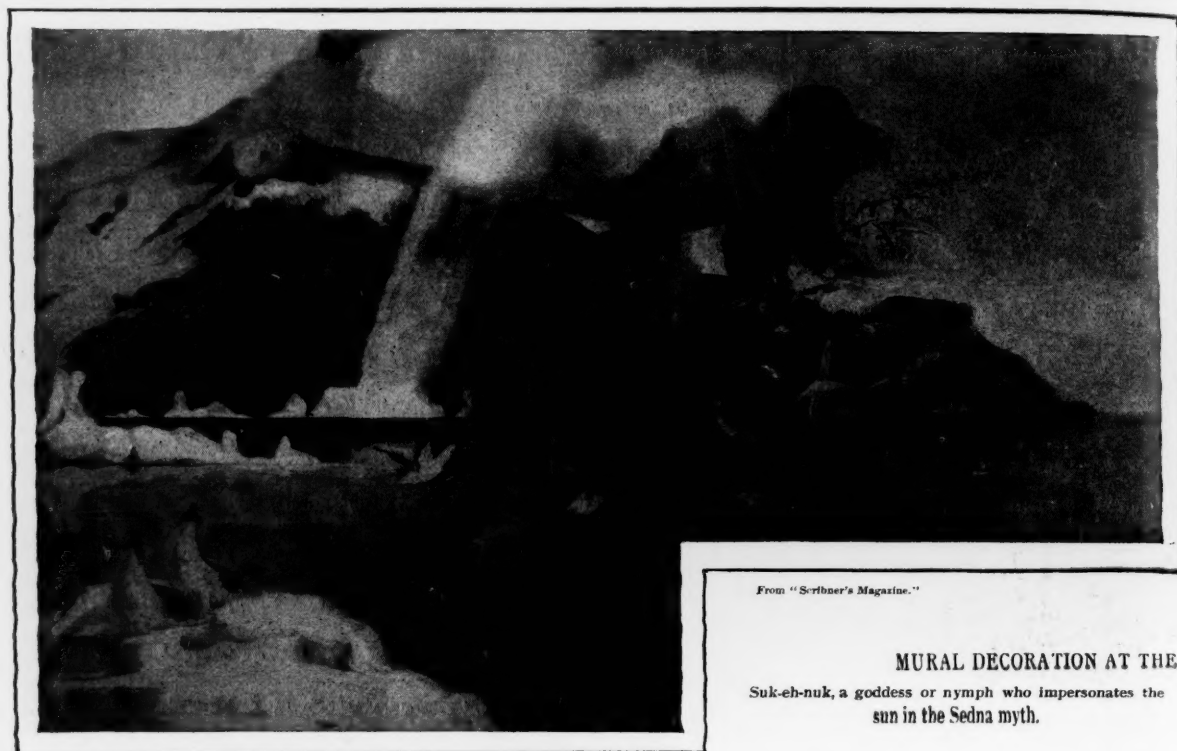
Paris has heard "Salome" in German, says Mr. Krehbiel in the *New York Tribune*. "New York is the first city to hear it in French." Writing the day after Mary Garden's first performance, he adds:

"Here we have a good deal that looks paradoxical; but perversion is the theme of 'Salome' in all its elements, and to discuss it anew because of an added aspect would scarcely be worth while. Nor is there need of much discussion of the effect of the French text on the music. By the composer's own confession, words and the human voice are only tolerated by him as necessary evils. Some day, mayhap, he will reach the height to which Asger Hamerik ascended by a less rugged road and exemplified in an 'Opera Without Words.'"



RICHARD STRAUSS OF TO-DAY.

One listens to the finer pages in all his later music, says an English music critic, "with a sorrowful distaste for the din and dirt."



From "Scribner's Magazine."

MURAL DECORATION AT THE
Suk-eh-nuk, a goddess or nymph who impersonates the
sun in the Sedna myth.

ESKIMO MYTHS IN ART

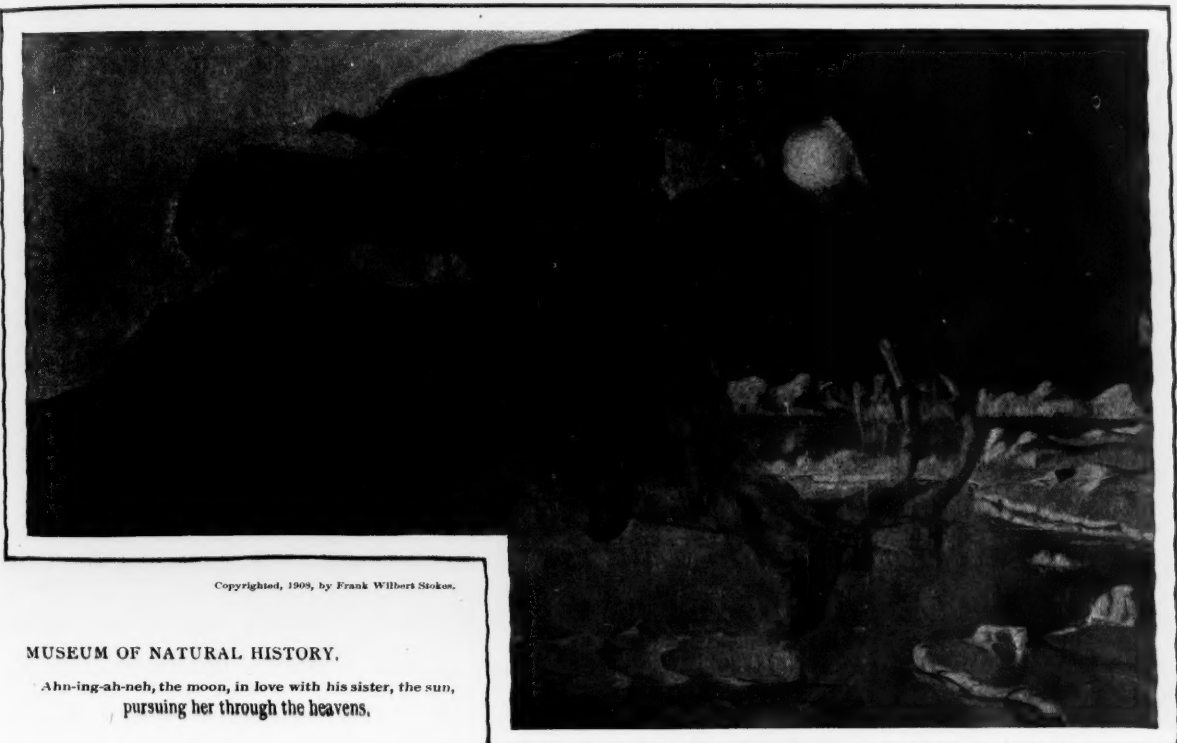
SCIENCE appears to have accepted the collaboration of art in Mr. Frank Wilbert Stokes's mural decorations recently installed at the American Museum of Natural History. On the walls of the great Eskimo Hall is a long painted frieze devoted to the Frozen North. In this way, as Mr. William Walton observes in *Scribner's Magazine* (February), is demonstrated "the possibility of supplementing the material objects exhibited by a sort of painted synthesis or comprehensive presentation on the walls." By means like this "the visitor, entering this large rectangular hall, takes cognizance of the particular aspect of man's relations with nature here illustrated, and immediately afterward perceives these incidents repeated on the wall but fitted into the cosmos. Consequently, he contemplates the sled, or the harpoon, with a clearer vision." The common objection that a picture must not instruct is overruled in the case of such mural painting. Mr. Stokes's principal picture presents the scheme of heaven and earth as it appeals to the Eskimo imagination. Quoting from Mr. Walton's description:

"It seems that the benighted hyperboreans accept the personification of the sun as female and of the moon as male, in what is known as the Sedna myth, or cycle, by ethnologists, Sedna being one of the names of a goddess or nymph personifying the sun. She is also, in this myth, a young girl wooed and won by a fulmar gull who takes her to his igloo, or hut, to live. Mr. Stokes has presented the particular form of this myth most familiar to him, that of the Eskimos from Alaska to Labrador and Baffin Land—he having been a member of the Peary Relief Expedition in 1892, and of the Peary North Greenland Expedition, 1893-94, as well as of Dr. Otto Nordenskjöld's Antarctic Expedition, 1901-2. In this version, the moon is forever in love with his sister, the sun, and chases her through the heavens, each carrying a lamp, she attended by light, summer, and plenty, and he, by the long Arctic night. As Mr. Stokes has represented her, she is in the Eskimo summer costume, uncovered to the waist, and followed by a great flight of birds, two fulmar gulls flying before her; below the little Arctic puffins range themselves in military ranks on the ice-floe, and two harbor seals lift their heads and cry to her, the 'Mother of the Seals.' She is a part of the cumulus, or summer-cloud which may

be seen around her head, while her pursuer is the advance of the great night-cloud sweeping backward from his head. He is in full winter costume of furs and attended by his dogs and sledge; the lamps or torches of both are parhelia or sun-dogs, which appear generally at sunrise and sunset, and beyond them are the reds and gold of the midnight sun, just seen on the sea horizon. His name is Ahn-ing-ah-neh, and hers, Suk-eh-nuk; when he finally overtakes her and clasps her in his embrace it is the end of the world."

Some of the accessories forming the environment of these mythical lovers are thus described:

"Immediately behind the hunter moon comes the two-months-long glowing twilight of the approach of winter, gradually darkening to the end; and before the fleeing maid, that of the coming summer, of the same length. The two seasons which divide the year are represented by the changing landscape and by the appropriate episodes of human life. The dividing line is the gap between the two central promontories in which appears the glow of the midnight sun, 'untruthful,' says the artist, 'only in its lack of the brilliant intensity of nature.' This we may believe, considering that such phenomena are practically unpaintable, and that he was further handicapped by his surroundings and by the glaring white placard which the Museum occasionally hangs in the doorway, immediately below the painting. To the left of Suk-eh-nuk appears the gradual lightening over land and sea which attends her reappearance after the long night, one of the many color-effects of this twilight; near the end of the wall, to the left, we are shown in the distance an iceberg, and beyond it a glacier with a typical bell-shaped rock called *nunatak*, 'land rising above the ice.' In the foreground, an Innuut is stalking two ring-seals which are basking in the sun, crawling slowly toward them, lance in hand, over the ice-floes, stopping when they look around, whistling softly until he gets within striking distance. To aid in preserving the unity of the long composition, the sea line is maintained at the same level on all three walls, rounding at the southern extremities for terminals. On the west wall, continuing the summer, and brilliant in color, the first panel gives in the foreground an Innuut hunter stalking a little group of reindeer, the nearest of which is white, and great bunches of blue and purple Arctic flowers grow in the recesses of the rocks below him. In the central panel, the largest, the Heart of Summer, another hunter, in his canoe, spears a narwhal; and in the third is seen in the rocky foreground a summer village at Cape York, Melville Bay. For all these details



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MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

Ahn-ing-ah-neh, the moon, in love with his sister, the sun, pursuing her through the heavens.

the painter can cite chapter and verse, showing his costumes and weapons, his sketches made on the spot, and full of light and color.

"In the winter twilight, behind Ahn-ing-ah-neh, we see in the foreground a bear hunt, the great white beast at bay with an arrow in his shoulder, and surrounded by the dogs while the hunter watches for his opportunity to finish him with a lance-thrust. On the east wall, continuing, the mountains catch the last rays of the sun; in the foreground of the first panel the hunter's family turn out of their snow igloo, the winter habitation, to welcome his return with his spoils; in the central, the Night, we find him boldly attacking the walrus on the sea-ice; in the third, he brings the welcome supply of walrus meat on his sled to the little white igloo village. This myth of the pursuit of the sister by the brother, we are told, is not only an allegory of the great Arctic Day and Night, but also of man's ceaseless search after the unattainable—which may tend to enlarge our ideas concerning the Eskimo mind."

MORE SIMPLIFIED SPELLINGS

A THIRD list of simplified spellings has been offered for public approval by the Simplified Spelling Board. They are contained in Circular 22 which is dated January 25, 1909, and which causes the New York *Sun* to exclaim:

"Twenty-two circulars already and thousands more to come, and all to show that Mr. Carnegie's individualistic or eccentric ways of spelling are not mere accidents of cacography, but that men almost as great if not better have been no better spellers than Skibo's bonny Thane."

The list which comes to us from the Simplified Spelling Board, abetted by the Advisory Council, covers the following classes of words:

"1. Words having *ea* pronounced as short *e*, as *hed*, *spred*, *tred*, *helth*, *welth*, *velm*, *heven*, *medow*, etc.; also words having *ea* pronounced as *a* before *r*, as *harken*, *hart*, *harth*.

"2. Preterits and participles ending in *-ed* pronounced *-d*, as *armd*, *burnd*, *curld*, *fild*, *hangd*, *livd*, *raind*, *seemd*, *veild*, etc.

"3. Words ending in unstress *-ice* pronounced *-is*, as *coppis*, *cor-nis*, *crevis*, *justis*, *lattis*, *notis*, *servis*, *artifis*, *edifis*, etc.

"4. Words ending in *-ve*, pronounced *v*, preceded by *l* or *r*, as *delv*, *shelv*, *twelv*, *solv*, *resolv*, *carrv*, *currv*, *servv*, *reservv*, etc."

In the previous and present changes, the circular asserts, "the simplifications are easy, and, in respect to the letters or suffix affected, final." It is promised that "in due course the three lists will be printed in one alphabetic order, and used as a basis for more extensive simplifications to appear in a larger list or Vocabulary of Simplified Spellings." Approval of these proposals, it is said, does not bind one to a personal use of all the forms thus approved. The main purpose is to provide teachers, editors, and others who wish to introduce simplified spellings as they have opportunity, with the permanent sanction and guidance of an authorized list of accepted simplifications. The circular adduces ample warrant in literary history for the changes suggested in these classes; but *The Sun* refuses to be impressed by the names here cited. John Milton, it retorts, was a "perverse speller," and "we are not called upon to follow him in his freaks of cacography any more than in his theory and practise of domestic relations." What is the use, it asks, of "piling up great names or friendly names, Shakespeare, Ben Jonson, Sidney, Spencer, Howell, Cotgrave?" "It is no kindly act to lay bare the nakedness of Mr. Sam Adams' or George Washington's or any other earlier worthy's spelling. They spelled the best they knew how."

The Board sees also an esthetic warrant for some of the proposed changes, as this seems to show:

"The neat and succinct appearance of the simplified forms of the words in *-ed*, as reduced to simple *-d* with the reduction, in many cases, of the doubled consonant preceding, is manifested by placing them in line with similar simplifications in *-t*:

nabd	ribd	söbd	bagd	sneezd	whizd
napt	ript	sopt	backt	creast	strest
clubd	dogd	kild	mand	grievd	esteemd
clipt	dof	kist	ment	brief	expres

"Observe also the symmetry of the existing parallel forms of certain preterits, when both are speld with accuracy:

dwd	speld	spild	spoild	pend	dreamd
dwt	spelt	spilt	spoilt	pent	dremt

"The Board has not undertaken to decide which of these forms,

as spoken, is to be preferred. Both are correct. Whichever form you use, spell it accurately."

The Sun, however, refuses to share the emotion thus excited. It comments:

"Observe, and indeed it can not but be 'notist,' the 'neat and succinct appearance of the simplified forms of the words in *ed* as reduced to simple *d*, with the reduction in many cases of the doubled consonant preceding.'

"These 'bd's' and 'gd's' are particularly engaging. They make English look like something between Arabic and early Carnegiese. If publishers were not so petrified, books, and especially story- and poetry-books, could be made to blossom like the rose. But how can a reform be brought about by faint-hearted reformers? 'The Board has not undertaken to decide' whether 'dweld,' 'speld,' 'spild,' 'spoild,' or 'dwelt,' 'spelt,' 'spilt,' and so forth, 'is to be preferred.' Both forms are 'correct.' This, however, is not 'positiv' enough. And let us have uniformity. Thus: 'It is a favorit practis of a vindictiv executiv to delv by means of detectivs into the brest of his dasht foes—may they be burnd and handg until they are ded!' Consistency is somewhat of a jewel even in simplification; and if the old spelling is cracked or mad, substitutes that appear ought to be rational throughout."

BENOIT-CONSTANT COQUELIN

COQUELIN has been snatched away just as he was about to assume the crown of his artistic career. On the eve of the final rehearsals of the long-delayed Rostand drama, "Le Chanticleer," the great French comedian died at Pont-aux-Dames, Seine-et-Marne, on January 27. Dispatches from Paris say that only the day before his death "Coquelin recited gaily long passages of 'Le Chanticleer' to some of his friends." The place he held in the affections of the French is indicated by the *Temps* (Paris) which says that "he will be mourned by every one—by the authors, of whom he was the brilliant interpreter; by the public, of whom he was the idol; by the great and humble, and by poor actors, of whom he was the benefactor." He was born at Boulogne in 1841, the son of a baker. He began active life in his father's trade, and his later brilliant career on the stage never quite made up to the elder for the loss of a successor. "I remember that Constant was a good baker," said the old man shortly before his death in 1874. "He would have gone far in the trade." Coquelin entered the Conservatoire in December, 1859, and death just prevents him from rounding out a half-century of devotion to the stage. In 1860 he became a member of the Théâtre Français Company, and in 1864 a "sociétaire" of the Comédie Française. He acted at the house of Molière for twenty-three years, when he followed Sara Bernhardt's lead and seceded. His first American tour with Mme. Jane Hading began in 1888, and upon his return to France, his dispute with the Comédie was resumed and resulted in a compromise. For three years more he acted at the famous French theater for six months of the year, when occurred his final break. He acted again in America in

1894 with Mme. Hading and in 1900-1 with Sara Bernhardt. Mr. William Winter analyzes his dramatic powers as follows in the *New York Tribune*:

"The strong personality that Coquelin possessed (for he was one of the most self-assertive and complacent of men), combined with positive talents and great industry, made him a very prominent figure on the European stage, and his death means the extinction of a fine intelligence, a restless spirit, and a conspicuous celebrity. He was not, however, a man of genius, and he has not exerted a great influence on the stage. He played many parts, and in some of them he was admirable for his fidelity to the surfaces of nature and for the exceeding skill of his executive art; but he lacked imagination, poetry, and power, and he especially lacked distinction. His artistic personality was, invariably, bourgeois. Within his limit he was an excellent actor, but his limit was narrow. His most popular performance was that of *Cyrano de Bergerac*, first given in Paris in 1897, and made known in America when he made his last visit to this country, in the season of 1900-1—appearing in association with Sara Bernhardt. In the course of that season he acted *Flambeau*, in 'L'Aiglon'; *Scarpia*, in 'La Tosca'; *Duval*, in 'La Dame aux Camélias'; and the *First Gravedigger* in the desecration of 'Hamlet,' which then was inflicted on this community. His performance of *Cyrano* was a good one—such as any talented and trained 'old stager' could give, and, indeed, such as several 'old stagers' did give, when Rostand's play reached our theater in an English form. In imagination, poetic and romantic spirit, and in pathos, it was vastly inferior to the personation given here by Richard Mansfield (October 1, 1898). As *Don César de Bazan* Coquelin was commonplace, and as *Mathias* in 'The Bells' he was prosy, common, and, at some points, ridiculous. He was

best in low comedy. His *Mascarille* was a gem of that kind, and it could not have been excelled. The strongest serious impersonation that he ever gave on our stage was given when he acted *Scarpia*, in 'La Tosca.' In that part he was the incarnation of luxurious vulpine sensuality, combined with merciless, heartless, sarcastic, reptile cruelty. He played that part so well that when *Tosca* inserted the carving-knife into his gizzard the public heart experienced intense gratification.

"Coquelin's tendency in the dramatic art was toward the broadly comic aspects of human nature, the grotesque attributes of character, the absurdities of experience, and those phases of life he often depicted with admirable fidelity. Behind the question of technical proficiency there is always the question of individual superiority, of what can, perhaps, rightly be called artistic beneficence—the question whether the actor has been supremely endowed by nature and is, for that reason, of extraordinary importance to the community.

"Coquelin did not fascinate either by intrinsic charm or acquired grace.

"In the atmosphere of poetry, as was painfully shown by his *Don César*, he was a stranger. His temperament being cold, he could not always simulate the excitement

that is essential through perfect concealment of art to make imitation seem reality.

"On the other hand, he possessed strength of character, force of brain—notably signified in mental poise and in will—and he had an affluent fund of droll humor. His self-possession was extraordinary, showing itself in his repose, deliberate precision, and elaborate detail."



COQUELIN AS "CYRANO."

Mr. Winter asserts that Coquelin's most intellectual impersonation was *Tartuffe*, a fact that "seems to indicate how essentially little he contributed to the treasures of the stage."

Dimock, A. W. and Julian A. Florida Enchantments. 8vo, pp. 319. New York: The Outing Publishing Co. \$3.

Florida has become so popular a hunting- and fishing-ground that a demand for such a volume as the present has gradually been growing in urgency. The publishers have done a great deal to make outdoor life an indispensable necessity to young America, and this present work of two experienced trappers, travelers, fishermen, and boatmen is worthy of recognition as an authentic record of sport. Florida itself is a beautiful and romantic State both in its historic associations and its glowing scenery. These serve for an inspiring background to the pursuits of a hunter. Florida possesses what few of the Eastern States possess in the way of hunting, and that is the element of danger, which to many minds constitutes a fascinating feature in adventure.

The coast rivers of Florida are the abode of the alligator, and hunting the alligator is really as risky a thing as hunting the great game of Africa. The writers of the volume give interesting accounts of "fire-hunting" of this saurian. By a flashlight sportsmen are enabled to spot their quarry sleeping on the river-bank, and then dispatch him with a rifle-shot. Bee-hunting is a simpler matter, and the journey of these writers introduced them to "Bill," whose sagacity in finding a homing bee and tracking it to its magazine of honey was the fruit of long experience. Yachting, canoeing, and living for weeks in the woods, the authors made a pretty complete exploration of Florida's hunting-places, and they have come back with ideas clear, vivid, and stimulating. We seem to have tramped and traveled by their side. The photographic reproductions are good and ample in numbers.

Donahey, Mary Dickerson. The Castle of Grumpy Grouch: A Fairy Story. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 150. Philadelphia: Edward Stern & Co.

Douglas, Amanda M. Helen Grant, Graduate. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 399. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. \$1.25.

Dubols, James T. Fun and Pathos of One Life. 12mo, pp. 187. New York: Neale Publishing Co. \$1.

Dudley, Albertus T. A Full-Back Afloat: Being an Account of Dick Melvin's Vacation Voyage. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 310. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. \$1.25.

Earl, John Prescott. On the School Team. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 350. Philadelphia: The Penn Publishing Co.

Flynt, Josiah. My Life. With an introduction by Arthur Symons. Illustrated. New York: The Outing Publishing Co.

This book is dedicated to all those human beings, who, like the author, "have come under the spell of that will-o'-the-wisp, *Die Ferne*, the disappearing and fading Beyond," and who, again like the author, "are doomed sooner or later to see the folly of their quest." Whatever its interest for

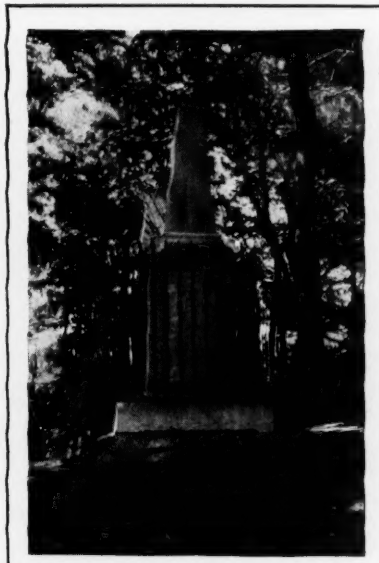
that class may be, it is sure to appeal perhaps even more strongly to another; to those who, having felt the tug of the wanderlust, have yet been tied by circumstances to the domestic fireside. Flynt was by all odds the prince of modern Bohemians; Borrow is his nearest kin brother, and after those two who is there who has dived so deep into the abyss of the under world? It is not strange that his book should appeal strongly to those who never intend to experiment in ways that he was led. It responds as to that insistent curiosity of the mind to what is all about us, even tho we ignore or misinterpret its signs. It makes romance out of what is real, even if it fails to serve in the only sense that the scientific sociologist would value it. Human curiosity, says Arthur Symons, who writes the introduction to the book, human curiosity made up the main part of Flynt's nature;

"and with it went the desire to find out everything by trying it, not merely by observing." And so here we have the story of his irregular childhood in a mid-western city, and the frequent lapses from discipline that his nature forced upon him. Flynt would run away from home, if only to go a distance of ten miles and create mystery and naturally anxiety concerning his whereabouts. He was punished at home; punished later by the state for these lapses, but he never put them by until he had roamed almost the world over, and investigated the psychology of tramps of half Europe and Asia. His later years form what Mr. Symons calls "the comedy of his life; the vagabond, ending by becoming so fantastically useful a member of society; the law, which he had defied, clever enough to annex him; he himself, clever enough to take wages for doing over again what he had done once for nothing, at its expense." The record of this is contained in his autobiography mingled with his attempts to "philosophize" his career. There is mystification here as well as frankness. There are misstatements that seem to result from wilfulness or the love of mystification. The verve of the writing is not sustained to the end; as tho Flynt wearied of the task, or worked under the depression of the illness that carried him off so shortly after the finish. The book answers many of the questions that his other works inevitably raise, and it rounds out a unique character and a unique accomplishment.

Fowler, Ellen Thorneycroft. Miss Fallowfield's Fortune. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

The appearance of a new novel from the pen of Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler (the Hon. Mrs. Alfred Felkin) is still an event worthy of note in the literary world. This gifted authoress has a sane, healthy tone that is, perhaps, her strongest recommendation. "The Fortune of Miss Fallowfield" is a book to be enjoyed by the family circle, dealing as it does with the

joys and sorrows, the hopes and disappointments of ordinary, every-day types of men and women. The story treats of an immense fortune in its relation to many lives. The plans developed and destroyed, the marriages brought about and prevented, the ambitions sacrificed and sustained, hold the reader's attention from the first to the last page. Miss Fowler's quaint humor pervades the entire novel and leads one to suspect that she never overlooks a laughable situation. But above all, she has learned



Courtesy of the New York "Times."



Courtesy of the New York "Times."

THE GRAVE OF JOSEPH RODMAN DRAKE,

Author of "The American Flag," "The Culpit Fay," and other poems. This much neglected grave and tombstone at Hunt's Point, Bronx Borough, New York City, the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society and other persons interested now seek to have restored. Eventually its site will probably be included in a new city park.

The grove of untrimmed trees in the lower picture covers a knoll which was long used as a burying-ground by the Hunt family after whom the point is named. Within this enclosure lie the remains of Drake, at a place marked by the monument shown in the upper picture. On this monument are inscribed, from a well-known poem by Fitz-Greene Halleck, the last two of the following lines, but they are there quoted incorrectly:

"Green be the turf above thee,
Friend of my better days,
None knew thee but to love thee,
None named thee but to praise."

the secret of looking at life from the viewpoint of others, or to quote her own words, has that "capacity of looking at happiness and other things through another man's eyes—a gift which turns by its alchemy into true sympathy the ordinary emotions of pity and admiration."

Franklin, Benjamin. Autobiography of, with selections from his other writings. Edited, with Comments, Notes, Bibliography, and Topics for Study, by H. A. Davidson. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. xxii-386. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.

Franklin, Benjamin. Proverbs from the Almanac of one Richard Saunders. 16mo, pp. 25. New York: Duffield & Co. 60 cents.

Goodspeed, Edgar J. The Bible for Home and School: The Epistle to the Hebrews. 16mo, pp. 132. New York: The Macmillan Co. 50 cents net.

Gould, Elizabeth Lincoln. Barbara and the Five Little Purses. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 115. New York: H. M. Caldwell Co. 75 cents.

Gould, Elizabeth Lincoln. Felicia. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 192. Philadelphia: Penn Pub. Co.

Great Art Galleries. The Glasgow Gallery. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. 63. New York: H. M. Caldwell Co. 35 cents.

Green, Helen. The Maison de Shine: More Stories of the Actors' Boarding House. 12mo, pp. 298. New York: B. W. Dodge & Co.

Gulick, Luther H. Mind and Work. 12mo. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

Dr. Gulick has translated into concise, every-day terms the great principles underlying right thinking and doing. His is not the accumulated wisdom of a superior teacher; he has rather produced a practical, helpful handbook passed on from one worker to his coworkers. From his association with the public schools (as director of physical training in New York City), it is natural that Dr. Gulick should lay stress on the application of his theories to child-training, but these principles are applicable to the broader problems of men and women outside the school-room.

In the chapter on "The Habit of Success," the initial step toward success, he says, is the belief that you can succeed while, conversely, a conviction that you are a failure is a big step toward failure. The right relation between a man's work and his ability should, however, be taken into account. In the working out of our own lives and in directing the lives of others, emphasis should be laid upon what can, rather than what cannot, be accomplished. "When the whole world is against you and there is one friend who believes in you way down—this one friend may save your soul."

Writing of "What is Real" he says it is the optimist and not the pessimist who deals in realities. He does not necessarily ignore adverse conditions, but tenaciously clings to the good. And this choice of good or evil, beauty or ugliness, rests in large measure with the individual. The process by which this may be brought about is not by seeking to overcome the evil, but by developing the good.

"A flat-top desk cleared of its work each night in readiness for the following day's duties," is used as the text for a practical little talk on "finishable work." He argues that there should be a definite allotment of work and a definite accomplishment. If the task is big, then the various divisions of that task should be dealt with separately. Not by grasping duties in the large, but by giving adequate attention to a certain reasonable amount, can the best results be obtained. "Most of the big victories when looked at closely



LAURENCE GILMAN,

Author of a critical biography of Edward MacDowell.

turn out to be only the piled-up result of many small victories."

Harding, John W. The Girl Question: Founded on the Play of Will M. Hough and Frank R. Adams. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 216. New York: G. W. Dillingham Co.

Hazzard, John Edward. The Four-Flusher. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 190. New York: G. W. Dillingham Co.

Henry, O. The Gentle Gaffer. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. 235. New York: The McClure Co.

Herbertmann, Prof. Charles George (Editor). With an Introduction by Prof. Joseph Fischer, and Prof. Franz von Wieser. The Cosmographic Introduction of Martin Waldseemüller in Facsimile Followed by the Four Voyages of Amerigo Vespucci, with translations into English, to which are added Waldseemüller's two World Maps of 1507. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 151. New York: U. S. Catholic Historical Society.

Hornbrook, Isabel. From Keel to Kite: How Oakley Rose Became a Naval Architect. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 511. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. \$1.50.

Howie, Walter. Abba, Father: A Comment on the Lord's Prayer. 12mo, pp. xvi-232. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

Hutchinson, Woods. Instinct and Health. Royal 8vo, pp. 334. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.20.

Nowadays when we are told that human life is being prolonged to a general average

unknown to our ancestors, books like the present are likely to do good service in carrying out the aspirations after longevity. For this is no mere handbook for invalids. It is intended to serve as a prophylactic against invalidism. It is to be studied by those in good health. The chapters on "Diet-Delusions, or Coaling the Body-Engine" and on "Poison Foods, or Some Coals that Clunker" is good as well as instructive reading. The whole work gives a clear idea of what methods are calculated to make the best and the most of that complicated machine, the human body.

People have indulged in many fads about eating, drinking, sleeping, and taking exercise. Dr. Woods really may be called the teacher of common sense in such matters. His chief motto is "nothing to excess." Neither overfeed the body nor starve it, and beware of overexercise. It is a very cheerful book and written in a bright, crisp style that will attract and retain the attention of the general reader. The idea of introducing instinct into the prescription of a right physical rationale is bold and wise. Many people think that they ought never to eat what they like, probably because they sometimes eat too much of it. What you like is good for you, says this sagacious physician. Instinct in likes and dislikes is sometimes the surest guide to safety. Vegetarians and patent-breakfast-food cranks should read this work.

Orezy, Baroness. The Elusive Pimpernel. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 344. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.50.

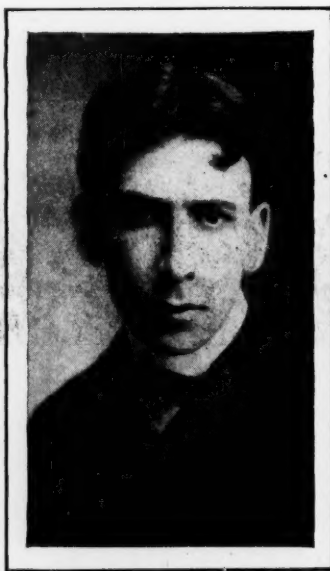
Paget, Valerian. More's Millennium: Being the Utopia of Sir Thomas More rendered into Modern English. 12mo, pp. xxii-258. New York: John McBride Co. \$1.50.

Ringhoffer, Karl. The Bernstorff Papers, the Life of Count Albrecht von Bernstorff. Translated by Mrs. Charles Edward Barrett-Lennard and M. W. Hoper. 2 volumes, 8vo, pp. 335 and 333. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$6.

There are many men who take an important place in history and gain greatness from the scenes and acts in which fortune has called them to play a part, rather than for eminent genius of their own. We can not read the annals of their nation during a critical time without being compelled to take account of them. Such a personage is Count Albrecht von Bernstorff. He played his rôle well during a most exciting period of European history in which his name must henceforth form a conspicuous part.

This distinguished Prussian diplomat came of a family which left a great record in the history of North Germany and Denmark. Indeed Count Albrecht nursed as the dream of his earliest manhood the union of all the German states under the headship of Prussia. He worked night and day to help on this consummation, and while his fame has been eclipsed by that of Bismarck, who carried the plan to fulfilment, it will be seen from this careful and exhaustive work of Dr. Ringhoffer that Bismarck depended a great deal on the support and cooperation of Bernstorff for the success of his ideas. He had a most difficult part to play in London during the Crimean War. Frederick William IV. compromised the position of his representative in London by sending a special envoy to Queen Victoria during

(Continued on page 222.)



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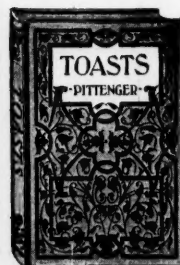
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A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

(Continued from page 220.)

the Russian War, and Lord Palmerston only reluctantly consented to treat with Count Usedom, whose animosity toward Austria made him a dangerous person to welcome at the British Court. We learn from the pages of this work with what tact and patience the accredited ambassador carried himself and maintained his position with admirable temper and dignity. A curious incident in this diplomat's career was his interview with the Empress Eugénie at Lord Cowley's house, October, 1870. Metz had not then fallen, and Germany offered to secure the return of the Bonapartist dynasty provided the restored government would cede that portion of French territory which Germany desired to occupy. The offer was indignantly refused by the Empress, who declared that she and her family would rather suffer eternal exile than sacrifice an acre of French territory. Of course, she did not anticipate Sedan.

There is not a dull page in these memoirs, and the somewhat heavy German periods have been so cut up and cleared by the clever translators that the work might have appeared originally in the tongue of which Mr. Barrett-Lennard and Miss Hoper exhibit so complete a mastery. They have produced a literary monument worthy of its learned author, as well as of that skilful diplomat who did so much to produce and foster cordial relations between Great Britain and Germany.

Ritchie, Lady (Anne Thackeray). Blackstick Papers. With portraits. pp. 291. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.75.

This volume is a compilation of essays that for the most part appeared originally in magazine form. As the daughter of Thackeray, Lady Ritchie has had rare opportunities to meet the literary, artistic, and musical geniuses of her day. Her impressions of contemporary men, women, and events are embodied in the above work.

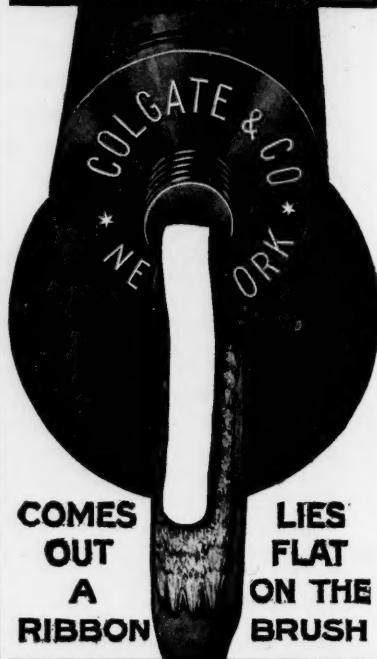
References to her distinguished father are, of course, common. She writes of a generation that "wrote less and talked more to the point than our own." It is to be regretted that Lady Ritchie has not drawn more largely upon her fund of personal reminiscences instead of giving her views through the medium of others. The frequency of the quotation mark detracts in some measure from the readers' interest. Many half-forgotten names, loved and revered in their own time, are here resurrected and to each in turn is paid a tender, womanly tribute. The papers touching the lives of George Sand, Mrs. Gaskell, and Felicia Hemans, among others, are especially interesting. The sketches as a whole are written with sympathetic insight and sincerity.

Robinson, Helen Ring. Adapted by. Uncle Tom's Cabin for Children. By Harriet Beecher Stowe. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 195. Philadelphia: Penn Pub. Co.

Seaver, Robert. Ye Butcher, Ye Baker, Ye Candlestick-Maker. Being sundry and amusing instructive Verses for both Old and Young. Illus-

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Shurter, Edwin Dubois. Oratory of the South. From the Civil War to the Present Time. 8vo, pp. 336. New York: Neale Publishing Co. \$3 net.

Smith, Arthur D. Howden. Fighting the Turk in the Balkans. An American's Adventures with the Macedonian Revolutionists. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xiii-369. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.75 net.

Smith, Harry James. Amédée's Son. 12mo, pp. 335. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. \$1.50.

Snyder, Harry. Human Foods and their Nutritive Value. 12mo, pp. xvi-362. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$1.25 net.

Spurzheim, J. G. Phrenology, or the Doctrine of the Mental Phenomena. With an Introduction by Cyrus Elder. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 459. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. \$3 net.

Starr, Laura B. The Doll Book. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 238. New York: Outing Pub. Co. \$3 net.

Stevens, Lillian O., and **Allen**, Edward Frank. Done from the Text of Sir Thomas Malory's *Morte d'Arthur*. King Arthur Stories from Malory. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. 185. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. 40 cents net.

Stevenson, Augusta. Children's Classics in Dramatic Form: A Reader for the Fourth Grade. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. viii-181. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. 40 cents net.

Stevenson, Burton Egbert. Poems of American History. Pp. 704. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. \$3.

This compilation meets a need of the school and home library. The arrangement of material according to various periods is good. The chief divisions are The Colonial Period, The Revolution, The Period of Growth, The Civil War, and the Period of Expansion, while grouped under these broad headings are further divisions and sub-divisions. The collection is up to date, some of the contributions even covering events of the current year. Accompanying most of the poems are editorial notes explanatory of their origin or author. These insertions and the poems themselves form a consecutive and inval-

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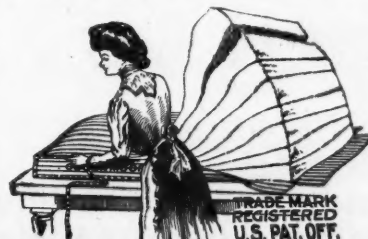
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uable history. Old familiar names are here as well as those of more recent date who have made good their claim to be heard. There is abundant evidence of painstaking and scholarly research and the work is no unworthy addition to our patriotic literature.

Stirling, Yates. A United States Midshipman Afloat. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 382. Philadelphia: Penn Pub. Co.

Stone, Matilda Woods. Every Man His Chance. 12mo, pp. 202. Boston: Richard G. Badger. \$1.50.

Swank, James M. Progressive Pennsylvania: A Record of the Remarkable Industrial Development of the Keystone State, with Some Account of Its Early and its Later Transportation Systems, its Early Settlers, and its Prominent Men. 8vo, pp. vi-360. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. \$5.

Taming of a Shrew, The. Being the Original of Shakespeare's "Taming of the Shrew." Edited by F. S. Boas, M.A. Frontispiece. 16mo, pp. 128. New York: Duffield & Co. \$1.

Thwaites, Reuben Gold. Wisconsin. Pp. 466. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Co. \$1.25.

Mr. Thwaites's "Wisconsin" is a late addition to the valuable series of "American Commonwealths." This volume will prove equally interesting to the native of the "Badger State" and the reader at large, due to the writer's liberal treatment of the subject. The causes that have contributed to the making of Wisconsin are so vital a part of the broader history of our country, that the book represents more than the isolated history of a single State. The author dwells at length upon the early days of the French "Ouisconsin" when the principal figures in the foreground were self-sacrificing missionaries and the picturesque but unlicensed *courrier de bois*. Following the story of the French occupation, is a graphic picture of the coming of the British and, later, the tardy surrender to American interests. That Wisconsin became American almost under protest is emphasized, but attention is also given to the fact that once its Americanization became assured, the State had no cause to blush for its subsequent record. This is well illustrated by the chapter on the Civil War. The leading industries of Wisconsin as well as its recent economic problems are touched upon and in this relation a generous tribute is paid the Teutonic portion of the population to whom the prosperity of the commonwealth is largely due. The history forms an excellent reference-book.

Tompkins, Eugene. The History of the Boston Theater (1854-1901). Large 8vo, pp. 550. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. \$5.

This well-written and fascinating work will appeal to the heart of all theatergoers. Necessarily the Boston Theater has afforded a stage for the best plays and the most gifted players that American audiences in New York, as well as in other large cities of the Union, have delighted to see and to honor. The photographs in this volume include portraits of every actor of note during the past fifty years, and should be treasured in every green room and theatrical library in the country.

Verplanck, William E., and Collyer, Moses W. The Sloops of the Hudson: An Historical Sketch of the Packet and Market Sloops of the Last Century, with a Record of their Names; together with personal reminiscences of Certain of the Notable North River Sailing Masters. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 171. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50 net.

Waldstein, Charles, and Shobridge, Leonard. Herculaneum—Past, Present, and Future. With appendices. Illustrated. The Macmillan Co. 1908. \$5 net.

The shocking events of the past few

weeks in Sicily and Calabria may have already caused dismay to the confident authors who begin with the declaration, "Herculaneum is to be excavated." When Professor Waldstein carried the narrative of his efforts toward the uncovering of the buried city up to June, 1908, he was able to report the acquiescence of the Italian Government in the project, and the assurance that the work would be undertaken under their general direction. Now all that must have changed; a comparatively poor country has suffered an estimated loss of a billion dollars in a calamity cognate with the ancient stroke that overwhelmed Herculaneum.

Yet a tragic interest is given at once to this work, and no doubt it will be read with avidity, tho with convictions other than those intended by the writers. All that is known about Herculaneum is here set down: its topography, character, and importance as an ancient city; its sufferings under the assaults of earthquake and volcano. Unlike Pompeii, however, it offers the most enticing field to the archeologist. Pompeii, we are told, was buried under showers of falling ashes, but Herculaneum was whelmed in a sea of molten mud and lava and locked up in a vise-like grip. It was so near to Vesuvius and was so immediately beset after the first active signs of eruption, that its inhabitants had no time to remove from their houses any of the utensils, furniture, beautiful objects, manuscripts, that Herculaneum, as a city of

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Greek culture, evidently contained. So much is proven by the rich results of the limited excavations already made. The beautiful reproductions of statues, busts, bronzes, implements with which the book abounds tell what the Museum at Naples already has acquired from the buried treasure-house. Boundless are the expectations of Professor Waldstein as results of further digging. He looks forward to nothing less than the recovery of all the lost masterpieces of Grecian literature. But the intervening hand of Providence seems to be laid heavily just now upon all such dreams. The practical propositions of this work, in which is something that seems like a revolutionizing of the details of archeological research, are not to be entered upon in this notice. They are scarcely for the lay reader; but the parts which elicit his interest can not fail to stimulate a poignant regret for the untoward fate that may keep so much buried beauty hidden from the eye for yet another generation.

Watkeys, Frederick W. Old Edinburgh. Being an account of the ancient capital of the Kingdom of Scotland, including its streets, houses, notable inhabitants and customs of the older times. In 2 volumes, 12mo, with many illustrations from old prints and photographs. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. \$3.

These volumes make a valuable addition to the Travel Library now comprising books on Florence, Venice, Rome, and other cities. Mr. Watkeys has compiled the work on good lines. It is chronologically arranged, deals with the historical, literary, and other associations of the famous city, and the author writes with clearness and precision, as well as real intelligence toward what the traveler would like to know. We are not aware of any volumes on Edinburgh which would so well meet the needs of the tourist.

Washington, George. Writings of. Edited with an Introduction and Notes by Lawrence B. Evans, Ph.D. Frontispiece. 8vo, pp. lxxvii+567. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Wells, H. G. Tono-Bungay: A Novel. 12mo, pp. 460. New York: Duffield & Co. \$1.50.

Wheeler, Joseph T. The Zonal-Belt Hypothesis: A New Explanation of the Cause of the Ice Ages. 12mo, pp. 401. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. \$2.50 net.

Whitney, Henry C. Life of Lincoln. Edited by Dr. Marion Mills Miller. Vol. I: Lincoln the Citizen. Vol. II: Lincoln the President. Royal 8vo, pp. 354+398. The Baker & Taylor Co. \$2.50.

This new edition of Henry C. Whitney's "Lincoln" has been edited by Dr. Miller, who supplies an illuminative introduction. The author of the work was closely associated with the great President when the latter was practising law in the West. The two traveled together on circuit for several years and became intimate friends.

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The skin welcomes Pears' Soap. It gently cleanses, freshens and beautifies. Never irritates nor acts harshly.

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It is not too much to say that Lincoln is Mr. Whitney's hero, altho he does not worship him. Yet he expresses a very sane and sound appreciation of Lincoln as a good and great man.

The two volumes contain a complete life of him Lowell styled "the first great American." Perhaps the second volume is the more interesting. It deals with the anxious years while Lincoln was President with Mr. Whitney as paymaster to the army. From his inauguration to his death the President is set before us as a great soldier. Mr. Whitney contends that up to the time of Grant, Lincoln was virtually in command of the Federal forces and every victory they gained was under his direction. This point is well drawn out in Mr. Whitney's interesting pages.



ELLEN TERRY AT SIXTEEN.
Her autobiography was recently published.

Williams, Theodore C. The *Aeneid* of Vergil. Translated into English verse. Royal 8vo, pp. 456. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. \$1.50.

We have an immense admiration for the man who in our day ventures on such a work as the translation of Vergil into English verse. He deserves credit for his courage, and if he possesses sufficient knowledge of Latin to give a true sense to the words of the most artificial, highly wrought, and fastidious of Roman authors, we can not criticize him. To reproduce Vergil in English is quite impossible. Vergil was Anglicized by Dryden, but Dryden's Vergil is like King Lear in a bob-wig and top boots. We have no fault to find with the care and accuracy with which Mr. Williams' version has been executed.

One Request.—MEDIUM—"Is there any question you would like to ask your first wife?"

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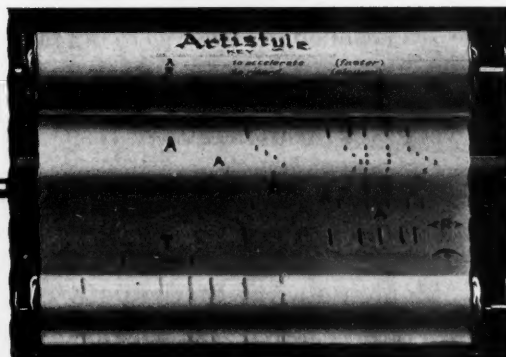
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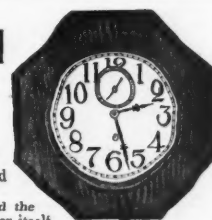
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When a man's health fails, it seems inherent by nature, to look for some magic cure, something he can take into his stomach that will do the work of his digestive organs, bowels, liver or kidneys. The first dose may afford him some relief, but with each succeeding one he finds the effect of the medicine lessened, until he is eventually in a worse condition, for he has allowed a stimulant to perform the work of his vital organs.

Successively he wends his way through various treatments, but his reason finally prevails and teaches him that he must look for a natural method, one that will build up the organs themselves and make them perform their functions naturally. Such a method I offer, so why waste time and money in these futile attempts when you can take the reliable road to health and strength.

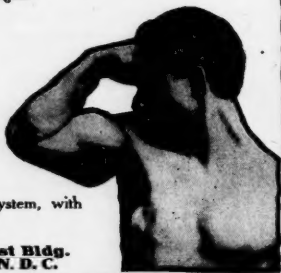
State of Maine, Clerk's Office, Supreme Judicial Circuit, Bangor, Me.

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is worth all the gas or gasoline lights ever made," writes one user. "Saved 20 times its cost," says another. "In oil, burners, chimneys and cuss words." "It has made me wonder why there are any ordinary lamps left to tell their tale of discomfort," adds a third. Five thousand people voluntarily wrote us letters of endorsement and praise last year.

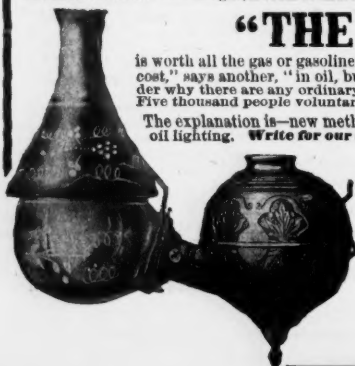
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CURRENT POETRY

Wireless

By JAMES OPPENHEIM

The seas are deep and the seas are wide, and or ever the days of creatures were,
By sun and moon was pulled the tide and all the Earth was ocean-stir—
Then came land and then came beast and then came Man, and five feet high
Blinked his eyes on the churning yeast of a sea that melted in the sky.

Laughing the five-foot creature stood against the leagues on leagues of the deep—
Laughing he knotted a raft of wood and paddled his craft through hollow and steep—
But the seas are deep and the seas are wide, and they swallowed him down—and a host thereafter—
Till nations came like a vast ebb-tide and went down cured of insolent laughter.

Nation by nation the daring came, with ribs of oak and with ribs of steel,
With wing of sail or heart of flame, but the great sea sucked them keel by keel—
Till some escaped and some flew free, and mammoth greyhounds skimmed the deep—
Yet still the salt and dreadful sea was like a mastodon asleep.

But now comes the triumph of all the ages—the subject seas belong to Man—
They break his ship when the tempest rages, they bind his keel with the ancient ban,
But out through the big and blinding weather and the thick black fog that chokes and smothers,
Man sends his cry through the infinite ether and calls to him his coursing Brothers.

Lo, at his call the mighty steamers turn them about with a word of love,
And deeds in the brains of ancient dreamers come real in flesh and live and move—
The Brotherhood gathers on gliding foam and with sandal-seas are their frail feet shod—
Man is making of Earth a Home, man is making of man a god.

Lo, we have taken the Earth's rough features and builded cities and civilizations—
Lo, we tiny sky-lost creatures are shadowed by our own creations—

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Earth, that was but rough seas and sands, becomes
a being with soul and heart—
Man is the Power of God with hands to build of Chaos
an ordered Art!

—New York Times (January 29).

Womanhood

By BRIAN HOOKER

Love to a lady said that kneeled before him,
Pain of his light and of his glory fain:
"Who ask of Love must manifold restore him
For little joy, long pain."

Swiftly she answered: "Lord, put forth thy power":
(Oh, and the wonder of her lips and eyes!)
"Let me know all. So I but have mine hour,
What matter for the price?"

Love laughed and blest her, saying: "The full
measure
Of all my sweet I give thee utterly;
And in thy pain a joy beyond all pleasure,
Seeing it comes of me."

—Harper's Magazine (February).

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

FROM DECK-HAND TO GOVERNOR

ARE the possibilities of advancement and adventure in American life exhausted? This is the question which has been doing valiant service, for the last decade, to four-corners debating societies and cracker-box pessimists. Here is a picturesque story from Florida of a penniless orphan boy who has worked his way up from the deck of a tug-boat to the governor's chair of the great orange-blossom State. The career of Napoleon Broward, as Ralph D. Paine tells it in *Everybody's Magazine* (February), chronologically put, runs along something like this: Penniless boy, ship cook, sailor before the mast, wrecker and filibuster to Cuba on his famous tug-boat *Three Friends*, governor of Florida, promoter of the project to reclaim the Florida everglades. Mr. Paine describes the gubernatorial campaign thus:

"I don't intend to go after the cities," declared Napoleon Broward. "Their newspapers are against



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What would YOU Suggest?

We will give away twenty of our \$10 LITTLEBUCKEY Post Card Projectors for the twenty best letters suggesting Parlor Entertainments and Games with the LITTLEBUCKEY Post Card Projector. Contest closes March 1st, 1909. Letters should be as short as possible, and each letter should tell about a plan of entertainment for one evening only.

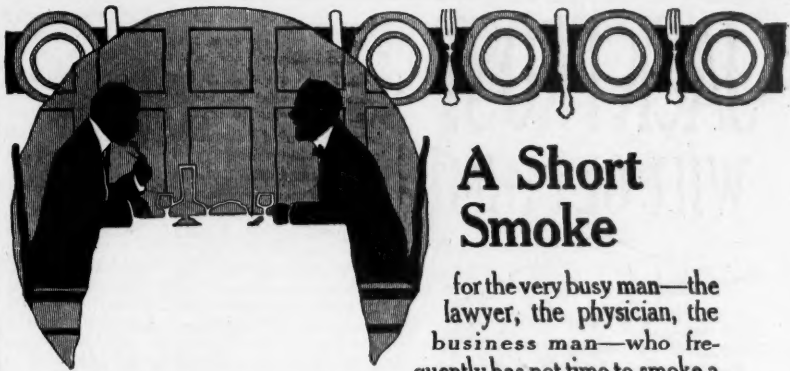
The twenty best letters with names of prize-winners will be published in a booklet which we will mail to all participants. It costs nothing to compete in this contest. There is nothing to buy. Machines will be shipped to winners, express prepaid.

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for the very busy man—the lawyer, the physician, the business man—who frequently has not time to smoke a

large cigar, but does have a few minutes now and then after luncheon, on the street, on his way home at night or between the acts to enjoy a little cigar of the same satisfying character.

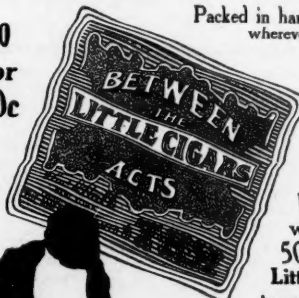
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will endeavor to arrange to
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Logansport, Ind. — I had a horse with strained ankle. Three veterinarians had him and he steadily grew worse; then I got a bottle of "Save-The-Horse" and after using it the horse was as good as the day he was foaled.
HARRY B. DOUNHANN.
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S. L. McKEE.
I had a mare which had a bad case of lameness in her hip of long standing. I employed two veterinarians, then I purchased your remedy and had it applied and she has never gone a lame step since. She has been in use ever since.
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\$5.00
S. L. McKEE.

me, and they don't take me seriously. But I'm going to stump every crossroads village between Fernandina and Pensacola and talk to the farmers and the crackers and show them that their top ends were meant to be used for something better than hats. I'm going to make 'em sit up and think. They won't mind mistakes in grammar if they find I'm talking horse sense."

Under forced draft, this big, iron-fisted native son charted his course up and down and across Florida, hammering away at his fellows of the pine lands, scrub palmetto, wire grass, and prairie, wasting no time in attempted eloquence, but telling them exactly what he proposed doing if they made him their governor. They flocked to hear him from curiosity, as the owner and master of the famous *Three Friends*, and they liked this new display of his grit. But they found also that he had employed a rarely retentive memory to pack his head full of fact and figures to buttress his arguments, and that he carried ammunition for fighting at long or short range. He had handled men for many years, and he had a masterful presence and address. He told them that what he wanted most to do was to increase the powers of the State Railroad Commission and to safeguard and develop the public lands of the commonwealth. His speeches carried the conviction that he was a strong and honest man who would fight in the last ditch for the gospel of the square deal, wherefore the Floridians made him their governor for four years. He had fought and won his own whirlwind campaign from start to finish, leaving an impression of rugged force and bigness in his wake.

WHEN GENERAL GRANT WENT COURTING

SOME interesting pictures of General Grant in his courting days have recently been sketched by Emma Dent Casey, the sister of his wife, in the *Circle Magazine*. One of the most amusing of these incidents is the description of Lieutenant Grant's appeal to his future father-in-law for the hand of the daughter. As the writer tells it:

My father had been strongly opposed to Julia's marrying into the army. She was his favorite daughter, and her health had never been strong. My father knew how arduous, pinched and restless was army life and how it provided few of the home comforts and opportunities for care which a woman in delicate health might require. For that reason I feel sure that he had made up his mind, if he had thought about the matter at all, to refuse his consent to their marriage in case the Lieutenant should ask him for Julia.

However, he might have spared himself the pains of any thoughts upon the subject at all. For Julia, once having said yes, had made his decision for him. When Julia wanted a thing of my father she usually got it.

But father did not know that Julia wanted Lieutenant Grant, however, and the Lieutenant did not know that Julia always got what she wanted. On the day he came to ask her father for her hand, after greeting the rest of us on the porch, he strode quietly and resolutely into the sitting-room where our parents were. My mother glanced at him, and in spite of his calm bearing she guessed his errand and slipped out. The determined young soldier stood straight before my father and looked him in the eye.

"Mr. Dent," he said, "I want to marry your daughter, Miss Julia."

My father looked back at him and smiled. I was peeping through the shutters.

For a minute the older man did not answer, but sat soberly thinking. The soldier boy waited his answer, unmoved.

"Mr. Grant," my father spoke at last, "if it were Nelly you wanted, now, I'd say 'yes'."

"But I don't want Nelly," said the soldier bluntly. "I want Julia."

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"Oh, you do, do you? . . . Well, then, I s'pose it'll have to be Julia."

We were all gathered on the porch when father came out and told us about it. The Lieutenant's frankness had pleased him and had, I think, won him over in spite of himself.

The writer also takes the opportunity to refute the story that Grant was living in abject poverty before the opening of the Civil War. She says:

The Grants were not poor. They were not rich, but they were in comfortable circumstances, with plenty to eat and plenty to wear and no dependence upon their relatives or any others. There is the famous story of Captain Grant living in such poverty that he had to haul his poor little faggots of wood through the city with an ox-team and blow on his ungloved fingers to keep them from freezing. Mr. Winston Churchill, the novelist, has done Captain Grant the honor of depicting him as a sort of run-down-at-the-heels countryman of the ne'er-do-well and ill-luck class, as one whose wood-peddling was barely able to keep his meager clothes upon his meager body. It is a very interesting picture, but it is not true. He never peddled wood around the streets.

The truth is that he and his negroes cut the wood and he often sent one of them to the city with a load to sell to the families of a Mr. Blow and Mr. Bernard. Mr. Bernard was the brother of my brother John's wife. During the Christmas holidays one winter the negro who generally drove the team for Captain Grant was ill and there was no one to send in his place. The Captain's St. Louis friends sent him word that they were out of wood, and, accordingly, he hitched up his team of white horses to his big wagon, loaded on the wood, and hauled it to the city himself. He probably hauled several loads in this way. I do not know how many. Any other man with the same temper of spirit and the same lack of false pride would have done the same.

On one of these trips, as the Captain was driving along seated on his load of wood, he suddenly came face to face with General Harney and his staff. The General, resplendent in a new uniform and gold trimmings, eyed the figure of the farmer on the wagon with astonishment. Then he drew in his horse, Grant stooped his team, and the pair smiled into each other's eyes.

"Why, Grant, what in blazes are you doing?" exclaimed Harney.

The Captain, sitting comfortably atop his load of wood with his ax and his whipstock at his side, shifted one muddy boot across the other and drawled:

"Well, General, I am hauling wood."

The thing was so obvious and Grant so naive that General Harney and his staff roared with laughter. They shook his hand and joked with him and finally carried him off to dine with them at the Planters' Hotel. That is the true story of Captain Run-down-at-the-heels Grant peddling wood for a pittance in the streets.

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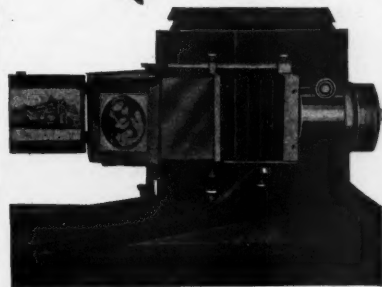
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The Victim's Consent.—DOCTOR (to patient)—
"Your case is a very serious one, sir, and I think a
consultation had better be held."
PATIENT (too sick to care for anything)—"Very
well, doctor, have as many accomplices as you like."
—*Spare Moments.*

Over the Cocoa.—"My cocoa's cold," sternly an-
nounced the gruff old gentleman to his fair waitress.
"Put your hat on," she sweetly suggested.—*New
York Observer.*

Brains.—Thomas L. Masson, in *Lippincott's Maga-*
zine, thus wittily discourses upon a fruitful theme:
"Brains are common to all parts of the country,
and traces of them have even been discovered in
summer at Lenox, Bar Harbor, and Newport.

"They are originally used to obtain money, but
when money is obtained by them it usually takes
their place.

"The quality of brains varies in different localities.
Mixed with ginger, they become very valuable. With
a spine, they are a necessity in every household.

"At one time they influenced literature, but the
discovery was made that literature could do without
them. Since then they have been almost exclusively
devoted to advertising.

"Brains are employed in various enterprises. They
make bridges, railroads, and other systems of trans-
portation. They also create capital, and are used
extensively in evading the law. They mix with
water and gasoline, but are absorbed by alcohol.

"Brains are bought and sold in the open market.
They may be traded in on the exchange in Washing-
ton and Albany or in other political centers. The
best quality, however, are not traded in. Indeed,
oftentimes they are not even heard of until long after
they have passed away."

The Inference.—RECRUIT—"Please, Sergeant,
I've got a splinter in my 'and."

SERGEANT-INSTRUCTOR—"Wot yer been doin'?"
Strokin' yer 'ead?"—*Punch.*

A Catastrophe.—TEACHER—"Bessie, name one
bird that is now extinct."

LITTLE BESSIE—"Dick."

TEACHER—"Dick?" What sort of a bird is that?"

LITTLE BESSIE—"Our canary. The cat extinted
him!"—*The Presbyterian.*

Modern Service.—"Where are those oysters,
waiter?"

"In a minute, sir; the house doctor is examining
them."—*Journal Amusant.*

Couldn't Both Ride.—General Phil. Sheridan
was at one time asked what incident in his life caused
him the most amusement.

"Well," he said, "I always laugh when I think of
the Irishman and the army mule. I was riding down
the line one day when I saw an Irishman mounted
on a mule that was kicking rather freely. The mule
finally got his foot caught in the stirrup, when, in the
excitement, Pat remarked:

"Well, if you're goin' to git on, I'll be gittin'
off."—*Gunther's Magazine.*

Monumental.—It was while Charlemagne Tower
was ambassador to Russia that a newspaper "spread
itself" upon a fête held at St. Petersburg. A green
copy-reader produced this result:

"As pleasing to the eye as was all this decoration,
there was additional pleasure in the sight, as one
stood at the head of the Prospekt Nevski, of Char-
lemagne Tower, brilliantly illuminated, looming
grand and imposing against the winter sky."
—*Success Magazine.*

Landed a Hard One.—"My mistress isn't at
home, ma'am," said a domestic to a caller.

"Oh! indeed," was the sweetly sarcastic response.
"Will you please tell her that when I saw her peeping
from the front window as I came up I felt very much
afraid that she was!"—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

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"What a coincidence!" said his Yankee companion, who at once produced another coin. "My great-great-grandfather was made an angel by the Indian whose picture you see on this cent."—*Christian Endeavor World*.

Almost as Good.—Little Ikey came up to his father with a very solemn face.

"Is it true, father," he asked, "that marriage is a failure?"

His father surveyed him thoughtfully for a moment. "Well, Ikey," he finally replied, "if you get a rich wife it's almost as good as a failure."—*Lippincott's*.

An Unfortunate Man.—GYER—"There goes a man the weather seldom agrees with."

MYER—"So? Who is he?"

GYER—"He's a government weather forecaster."—*Chicago News*.

A Perilous Predicament.—Robert Herrick, the brilliant realistic novelist, said at a recent luncheon at Chicago:

"There is a type of American wife who, in her greed for wealth and display, brings unhappiness on herself. She rather reminds me of the fat man and the table-d'hôte dinner.

"This man entered a restaurant that served a dinner at the fixed price of seventy-five cents. He knotted a napkin about his neck and fell to heavily. So heavily, in fact, that the waiter, after a whispered conversation with the proprietor, approached him and said:

"Beg pardon, sir, but I'll have to charge you a quarter extra; you eat so much."

"The fat man, red and short of breath from his excessive gorging, said earnestly:

"For goodness' sake, don't do that! I'm nearly dead now from eating seventy-five cents' worth. If you make me eat another quarter I'll bust."—*New York Times*.

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

January 22.—Over 170 lives are lost in floods in the Transvaal and Northern Natal.

January 23.—Lian Tun-Yen, recently superseded on the Chinese Foreign Board, is reinstated and made president of the Board.

January 27.—Benoit-Constant Coquelin dies suddenly at Pont-aux-Dames.

January 28.—Major-General José Miguel Gomez is inaugurated President of the Cuban Republic at Havana. Ex-Governor Magoon, the American provisional governor, leaves the island for this country.

Domestic.

WASHINGTON.

January 27.—President Roosevelt announces the appointment of a commission to consider the needs of the Navy in the way of departmental reorganization.

Secretary Root and Ambassador Bryce sign the Newfoundland fisheries treaty in Washington.

The recent speech of Mr. Willett of New York, attacking the President, is expunged from the *Record* by the House.

GENERAL.

January 23.—The White Star liner *Republic*, bound from New York to the Mediterranean, is rammed in the fog off Nantucket lightship by the steamer *Florida*, and abandoned in a sinking condition; her crew and passengers are transferred to the *Florida* and the *Baltic*.

January 25.—President-elect Taft sails from Charleston, S. C., for Panama on the cruiser *North Carolina*.

January 26.—Governor Gillett sends a special message to the California legislature urging conservatism on the Japanese question.

Travel

AROUND THE WORLD CRUISE

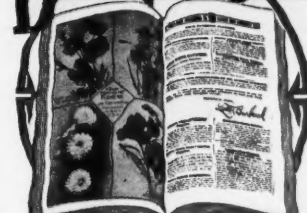
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